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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COMPARE THE WORK

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery, Electrical, and
Civil Engineering.
4, Des Voeux Rd. Cent.
Phone 87.

No. 18,742

號二十四百七千八萬一第

日九初月五年午戊

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 17th, 1918.

一拜禮

號七十月六年七國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
1493

JUNORA.

WINE OF HEALTH.

AN EXCELLENT TONIC.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 14" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
R.S.A. Air Rifles.
INSPECTION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
1899

A LING & CO.

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Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
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1906

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " " " 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " " " 10 "
11.00 " to 12.45 p.m. " " 10 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " " " 10 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " " " 10 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " " " 10 "
3.00 " to 8.00 " " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " " 10 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " " 10 "
5.30 " to 6.00 " " " 10 "
6.00 " to 6.30 " " " 10 "
6.30 " to 8.30 " " " 10 "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days, SATURDAY.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandre Building, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
issued in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
1918

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30
SHEUNG SHUI	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.45
TAIPO	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10
TAIPO MARKET	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15
TAIPO	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20
TAIPO MARKET	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.25
TAIPO	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30
TAIPO MARKET	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.35
TAIPO	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40
TAIPO MARKET	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.45
TAIPO	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50
TAIPO MARKET	arr. 9.55	arr. 9.55	arr. 9.55	arr. 9.55	arr. 9.55	arr. 9.55	arr. 9.55	arr. 9.55	arr. 9.55	arr. 9.55
TAIPO	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00
TAIPO MARKET	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.05
TAIPO	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10
TAIPO MARKET	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.15
TAIPO	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20
TAIPO MARKET	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.25
TAIPO	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30
TAIPO MARKET	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.35
TAIPO	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40
TAIPO MARKET	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.45
TAIPO	arr. 10.50	arr. 10.50	arr. 10.50	arr. 10.50	arr. 10.50	arr. 10.50	arr. 10.50	arr. 10.50	arr. 10.50	arr. 10.50
TAIPO MARKET	arr. 10.55	arr. 10.55	arr. 10.55	arr. 10.55	arr. 10.55	arr. 10.55	arr. 10.55	arr. 10.55	arr. 10.55	arr. 10.55
TAIPO	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.00

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 16 Through Express p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 20 Through Express p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.
East Ferry	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35
KOWLOON	arr. 8.50	arr. 8.50	arr. 8.50	arr. 8.50	arr. 8.50	arr. 8.50	arr. 8.50	arr. 8.50	arr. 8.50	arr. 8.50
Hong Kong	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.00
Yau Ma Tei	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.10
Shatin	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.20
Tai Po	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.30
Tai Po Market	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.40
Shatin	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.50
Yau Ma Tei	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.00
Hong Kong	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.10
KOWLOON	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.20
East Ferry	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30
SHEUNG SHUI	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10

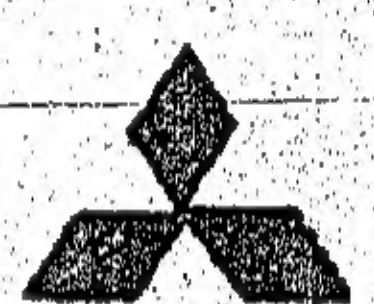
* Will stop at Tai Po and Sheung Shui for First Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Fanning dep.	8.00	8.20	8.40	8.60	8.80	9.00	9.20	9.40	9.60	9.80	10.00	10.20	10.40	10.60	10.80	11.00	11.20	11.40	11.60	11.80	12.00
Shataukok arr.	8.55	9.15	9.35	9.55	10.15	10.35	10.55	11.15	11.35	11.55	12.15	12.35	12.55	13.15	13.35	13.55	14.15	14.35	14.55	15.15	15.35



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1A, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,
Manufacturers of Contralto Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, etc., etc.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.
GRAVING, DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	58 "	24 "	44 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.			
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 80 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.			

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	12,000 tons.	15,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	400 feet.	550 feet.	550 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 "	66 "	66 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 "	22 "	23 "

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	386 feet 6 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	66 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	35 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.	

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE and HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt
execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.
1901

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

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THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1828. Incorporated in Great Britain.

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HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that for the convenience of the travelling Public, a
Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11.00 and Chinese
Currency \$11.80 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's
vessels will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CAN CON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

MONDAY, 17th JUNE, 1918.
8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"

TUESDAY, 18th JUNE, 1918.
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"

WEDNESDAY, 19th JUNE, 1918.
8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—s.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
s.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Metropole,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.
1451



VICTOR-VICTROLA

The Great Home Entertainer.



Prices

\$44

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\$363

Prices

\$44

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20% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MOUTRIE'S

Exclusive Agents.



[26-1]

COMFORTABLE
GOOD LOOKING

PYJAMAS

Of course, comfort is the first requirement in Pyjamas, but good appearance is appreciated.

These are of white check Zephyr with coloured stripes, very soft, full and roomy—to insure peaceful slumber. Cut with half-sleeves and short legs.

Inexpensively priced at \$4.75 per Suit.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

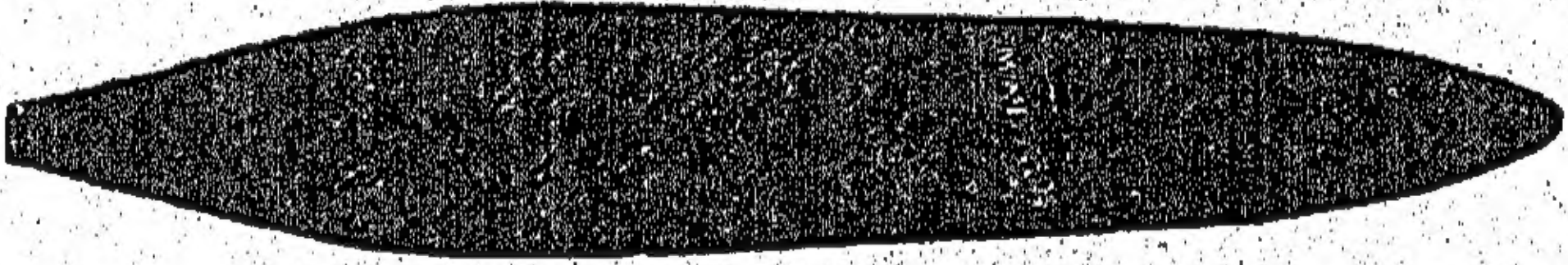
Telephone 29.

[168]

LA MINERVA

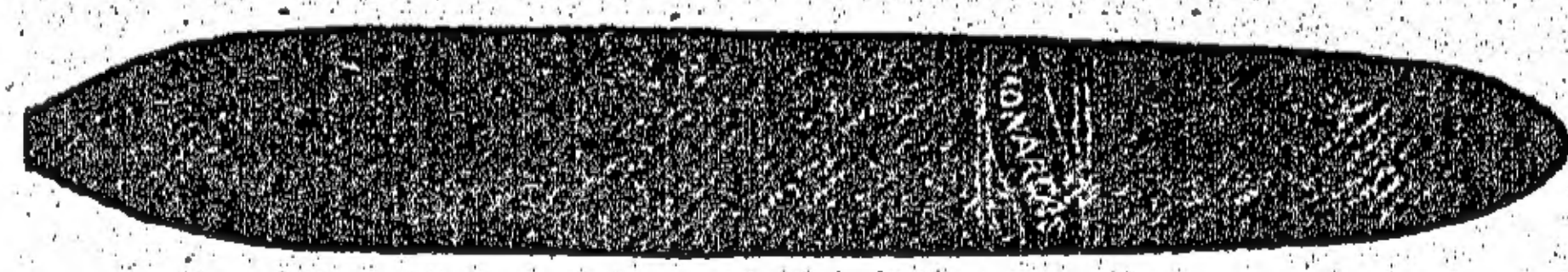
CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.



MINISTROS

A Cigar that has stood the test of time. Covered with the finest Sumatra leaf. In Boxes of 25 \$3.50



MONARCAS

One of the most popular Cigars of the La Minerva family. It is covered with the finest Sumatra leaf. In Boxes of 25 \$2.50

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1261]

FULL 1918
EQUIPMENT

DODGE
CARS
DUE EARLY
IN JUNE.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS, APPLY TO—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

MACHINERY DEPT.,

HONGKONG.

[1269]

GERMANY'S WATCH DOG.

Herr Harden long ago appointed himself the watchdog of Germany. When he is not chained to his kennel by the censorship, he barks or growls even at Majesty itself. He seldom "bays a deep-mouthed welcome" to those set in authority over his country. Yet there is a certain honesty about him, as about most watchdogs, and his bark, which is no worse than his bite, is often the echo of truth and justice.

The weakness of Herr Harden is a lack of persistence. Since the war began he has expressed most opinions with an equal warmth. At the outset he shouted with the crowd, and acclaimed at the top of his voice the war which Germany had decreed. No one has been more sternly set than he upon a policy of annexation. There was a time when he cast greedy eyes upon all the rich places of the earth and thought that they should be added to Germany, for no better reason than that Germany coveted them. To-day he has changed his tune. He cries "Peace, peace," to a nation drunk with conquest, and he speaks words of solemn warning to those vain and hungry men who believe that Russia is permanently and happily annexed to the German Empire.

The warning will not be heard. It is consoling to us that it should be needed and has been given. That Germany will reap an immediate harvest of profit from Russia may be true. Oil and corn and minerals for the mere cost of collection are always welcome to the Bugarl-State. There is nothing the German loves so well as a Tom Tiddler's ground.

But as we look back upon history we need not be without comfort. It is not by attacking successfully an inert mass that the Germans will acquire the habit of victory. No man shall appease his hunger by cutting pieces off a jelly-fish. Russia, betrayed and tricked, lies for the moment at Germany's mercy, and only for the moment. Presently she will rise again; and she will rise with her heart full of hatred and anger against her oppressors. The mere figures prove conclusively that the miserable situation of Russia is but temporary. Sixty-four millions cannot for ever keep beneath the yoke three times that number of unwilling souls, and nobody can pretend that the Peoples' Commission is purchased and suborned by German gold, spoke with the voice of Russia.

GERMANY CANNOT RULE.

And Germany might have been warned from the past had she not been blinded by vanity. In whatever strange places she has put her foot she has proved her complete inability to govern. She cannot rule; she can persecute; she cannot murder; for nearly half a century she has done her best (or her worst) to keep Alsace-Lorraine in subjection, and she has failed. In the happy Poland or in Schleswig-Holstein. After all, a mere act of submission, a cheaply-won victory, cannot turn the hearts or change the blood of men. Race remains supreme after the bitterest accidents of history, and when Russia has been stripped bare by the Germans of her wealth she will dig herself out of the foul politicians who have betrayed her; she will vindicate her honour, and show once more to the world that the dream of universal dominion is a false as well as an ugly dream.

So Herr Harden, taking a larger view than the most of his countrymen, feels no elation. He points out that Napoleon himself never designed so brutal an attack upon the existence of a thing. "There has never been the attempt been made in broad daylight the formation of centuries, a good Power, but cannot so, dispute. Those who cheer, but cannot so, dispute. That is a point of view that should not be obscured, a point of view which gives us good hope for the future. After all, States, as well as men, must live not only with the high opinion which, in their vanity, they take of themselves, but with the opinion, merciless and just, which others take of them.

And the ultimatum to Russia, harsh and unconscionable as it is, has had the excellent effect of increasing the solidarity of the Allies. We all know now that peace with the nation which thrust its terms at the sword's point upon Russia and out proceeded to invade the country is out of the question. The hypocrisy of Herr Harden has put a sharpened weapon in our hands which we shall know how to use. The nation whose demands of horrors will talk of peace in vain, and the brutal treatment to which Russia has been exposed has warded off for ever the danger of a patched-up, inconclusive peace. Even Mr. Henderson himself is inspired to an unwonted bellicosity when he recalls the sad fate which has overtaken his favoured Bolsheviks.

THE IMMEDIATE GAIN.

However, Germany is so busy carving up Russia that she can think of none of these things. To-day the victory is doubtless a great relief to her. It releases a vast horde of troops, which the Kaiser hopes may be profitably employed in the West, and it gives the robber Hun a fair and welcome opportunity of thieving. But what is a relief to-day will prove to-morrow an immeasurable obstacle to Germany, and to England a comfort and a blessing. "Do our militarists," asks Herr Harden, "and their civil guard realise what a legacy this triumphal conclusion of peace is handing down to our children and our children's children? Fortunately they do not, and if they did, realise it assuredly they would not turn and be changed. In the pride of their hearts they are ready to sacrifice everything for an immediate gain, and it is for us to see that our present depression is coloured by the bright hopes we have of the future.

Pleasant it is to find ourselves in accord with Herr Harden, though we arrive at the same truth by different paths. Herr Harden is a faithful son of

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

FIRST BRITON IN JAPAN.

MEMORIAL TO WILL ADAMS.

At the summit of Henmi Hill, Henmi Mura, Yokosuka, the British Ambassador has unveiled a monument to the memory of Will Adams, the first British subject to go to Japan.

The whole of the Henmi Mura and a large portion of Yokosuka city were in gala attire all day, and the streets leading to the Hill were decked with Japanese and British flags, and the approaches to the hill were lined with school children waving tiny Japanese and British flags to welcome the British Ambassador's party. The monument, which is erected close by the graves of Will Adams and his Japanese wife, is an imposing slab of slate, about ten feet high and six feet wide, bearing a brief career of Adams in Chinese script.

Will Adams, known to the Japanese as Mura Anjin, landed in Japan as a shipwrecked mariner over 300 years ago in the reign of the first Shogun Iyeyasu, and subsequently became the trusted friend and adviser of the Shogun (says the *Japan Advertiser*). He rendered many valuable services and gave advice to the Shogun in the art of shipbuilding, mathematics and the importance of international trade, and had won such confidence of the Shogun that he was given a comfortable residence in Nihombashi, at a place which is known till to-day by his name "Anjin" Cho, and was also given an estate at Henmi Mura of Mura. He had left a will wishing that his remains should be buried in Henmi, his estate, and that his tomb should be placed facing the Yodo where the Shogun's castle was, as a testimony of his grateful memory of his captor and benefactor.

The British Ambassador's address of congratulation was preceded and followed by a number of addresses by Japanese representatives of the committee for the erection of the monument. All speakers concurred in admiring the loyal British characteristics which were typified by Will Adams 300 years ago, and in thinking that the peculiar friendly relations existing between the simple British sailor and the Shogun Iyeyasu 300 years ago might have been a providential indication of the deep and growing friendship which now exists between the two peoples.

The Mayor of Yokosuka was particularly enthusiastic in the praise of the British people, from whom the Japanese have learned more in their civilization than from any other foreign people. He went on to say that the hill on which they now stood commands a beautiful view of one of Japan's most important war harbours, and that the soul of Adams under the green grass must rejoice to hear the country of his second home has made such wonderful progress in navigation and mercantile marine, of which he was Japan's first teacher.

Which he was Japan's first teacher. "I do not suppose that there is any country in the world where the memory of those who have rendered public service is more honoured than in Japan. There is hardly a family that has not its record either of its own distinguished ancestors or of the distinguished ancestors of the clan to which it belongs. This is to my mind one of the greatest sources of strength and cohesion of Japan."

But if the exercise of this virtue is praiseworthy in the case of Japan's own people, how much more commendable it is when it is extended even to those who do not belong to the land. Three hundred years ago there landed in Japan an unknown English seaman, Will Adams by name, whose sterling qualities and native worth enabled him to win the confidence of the great Shogun Iyeyasu. To-day, three hundred years later, this company of Japanese, among whom I am almost the only stranger, is now together to honour the memory of that simple Englishman and to dedicate this splendid monument to his name.

It has been well said that we have brought nothing with us into the world but this we can do, we can leave the memory of our service behind us as a sacred heritage, and encouragement to those who are to come. It is on this common ground that you and I, the representatives of Japan and Great Britain, are gathered here to-day, Allies in spirit and Allies in flesh; and it is in this spirit that I thank those who have executed this monument for their memorial to the land of his adoption as he was loyal to his own.

My only regret is that Prince Arthur of Connaught, who has always taken a keen interest in Will Adams and his memory, cannot be here to-day. H.R.H. is, as you know, on his way to Japan to pay his third visit to this country and its Emperor. I shall not, however, fail to report to H.R.H. on this ceremony, and I am sure that he will only be sorry not to have been able to attend it."

Hamburg, and he will ever remain loyal to his birthplace. He sees that ancient city sunk in irremediable poverty. The ships which once sailed all the seas of the world freely and unhampered are now rotting in harbour. With the death of industry starved on has come upon the once wealthy town, nor will it ever recover if Germany turn her eyes too intently upon the East. And though Herr Harden fears for his city are justified Russia will not stay her march into it. She should annex whatever is profitable to her. She looks forward with a vain hope to stealing the mines of Briey and Belgium for the sole reason that they are useful. She pretends to believe that the Baltic is hers already, and she is even now threatening Scandinavia with all the pains and penalties if she do not acquiesce.

But, said a German humorist the other day, we have not "the caviare of Astrakhan." Why should our people be deprived of this delicacy, which if it be not for the general is at least for Germany? Let us, then, forthwith annex Astrakhan, that "the prehistoric German town, in which no German has ever lived, may become German again!" A suggestion which shows that humour is not quite dead in Germany, and that there are others, besides Herr Harden, who can think and speak aright.—AN ENGLISHMAN.

MAN.

COMPANY MEETING.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Bank was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on April 19th, Mr. R. J. Black, the Chairman, presiding.

The Chairman: As you know, the Mercantile Bank of India is a reconstruction of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, established by Royal Charter in 1858. The present institution was registered on 2nd December, 1892, and opened its doors on 4th February, 1893. The first few years of our existence were naturally difficult and anxious. We had to live down the troubles of our predecessor, and were up against powerful and prosperous competitors. It is particularly during those early days of stress and uncertainty that we shall always remember with gratitude the wise guidance and devoted services of the late Mr. James Campbell. For some time progress was slow, but progress there has been always, we have steadily forged ahead from the start and we have never looked back. The capital of the Bank is practically unchanged. We started with 11 branches and agencies—we have now 18.

In comparing the first Balance Sheet with that before us to-day, one is at once struck with the significance of the summations. They have increased from £3,128,342, and even as low as £2,576,359 in the second year, to £12,807,940 now. Deposits have risen from £1,133,163 to £3,812,330; loans and advances from £392,629 to £3,761,149; bills receivable from £1,177,580 to £4,326,659.

The first allocation we made to the Reserve Fund was £10,000 in 1896. In ten years it had risen to £250,000; in 15 years to £210,000; and in the last ten years we have increased it to £250,000. (Applause.)

From the beginning a dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on the "A" Shares. Two per cent. was paid on the "B" Shares in the third year, i.e., 1895, it gradually rose until 1903, when 5 per cent. was paid on both the "A's" and "B's," and from that date they have ranked *pari passu*.

The lowest market quotation for the "A" Shares was, I think, about £9, and for the "B's" between £3 and £4. To-day they both stand round about £32-23.

During the last decade our progress and expansion has proportionately been much more rapid than during the previous 15 years, and the past five years in particular show a marked increase in our figures. I think these few features to which I have drawn your attention justify some little pride and satisfaction in the success we have attained, the business we have built up, and the strong financial position the Bank is in to-day; it is eminently sound in every respect, and I have not the slightest hesitation in stating, which is of more consequence almost than anything else, that our assets could not, I think, be of a more desirable description, or more liquid—engaged in the business we are. (Applause.)

I will now turn to the accounts for the year 1917, which we have assembled here to-day to consider and accept; they will present to you a very pleasing result. The many restrictions necessitated by the war, which hamper trade all the world over, fortunately are not reflected in the statement of affairs before you. It is due in a great measure to the enormous increase in values and the ample employment afforded for all our resources. In fact, the difficulty is to meet demands which under pre-war conditions would have been our ordinary business. It is much to our regret that old and valued customers are sometimes disappointed at not receiving the facilities they have been accustomed to, but precedence has to be given to the financing of what are called "priority goods," and to a very great extent we are compelled to devote our resources to the requirements of the State, and so long as the war continues there is little prospect of any change for the better.

The epoch-making event of the year was the disappearance of the 1s. 4d. rupee. The continued advance in silver which was giving rise to this possibility, but the further advance from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. last week was a complete surprise to most of us. Putting on one side any difference of opinion that may be held in regard to the legislation of 1899, I don't think it can be gainsaid that fixity of exchange fostered confidence, and what ever happens in the future, the element of doubt which its removal, whether temporary or not, creates will take long to subside. The immunity from anxiety over the fluctuations in exchange we have enjoyed so long no longer exists; the future, as in so many other things, is in the melting pot, and what it may have in store for us it is quite impossible to speculate upon. There is no improvement in the currency situation in India, (Continued at foot of next Column.)

CHINA'S NEW PARLIAMENT.

Our Peking correspondent writes:—Were it not for the many distractions created by the Civil War and the threatened peril on the Northern borders, more interest would be bestowed upon the second Parliamentary election now in progress in China. Whatever other grounds there may be for opposition, it cannot be contended that this election is based on a less popular franchise than the first Parliament, which is regarded in some quarters as the sole depository of all Constitutional rights and privileges. It is more manageable in size than its predecessor, gives a fair indication of practicability—a quality which did not always distinguish the first Parliament, and certainly does not distinguish the Rump Parliament supposed to be functioning in Canton—and it may be presumed that, if it be given a fair trial, it will respond more adequately to the immediate needs of the nation. In this connection it is of interest to note the views of an intelligent onlooker like the *New York Evening Post*, which remarks in a recent issue:—"From the standpoint of the student of political science, too rapid progress by the Chinese in the practice of democratic government is not to be expected; yet it is striking to observe the idea of a republic, once the idea was implanted. Every friend of the East will wish for the new Legislature the largest measure of wisdom and self-forgetting patriotism in fronting its difficult tasks. And from this country, at least, China has the right to expect a sympathetic appreciation of her difficulties and a readiness to lend practical co-operation by every means in our power. Our historic friendship and our traditional faith in democracy ought to guarantee that." The primary elections are fairly well advanced. The returns so far received are considered very satisfactory, and the Government is confident that the election will be completed at an early date.

the introduction of notes of a lower denomination than Rs. 5, has perhaps hardly had time to show much perceptible effect, but it may still be necessary to take more drastic measures to meet an abnormal situation that has been created by the war.

After making provision for the Excess Profit Tax, bad and doubtful debts, and a bonus to the staff—I am glad to say we have no depreciation on securities to write off this year—the net profit for 1917 amounted to £176,006, which is again a record. We have taken the opportunity of increasing our contribution to the Pension Fund to £11,000, and we have written £10,000 off Premises Account. We have added £50,000 to the Reserve Fund, bringing it up to £250,000, or £27,500 more than our paid-up capital, and, after providing for a final dividend of 6 per cent. and a bonus of 3 per cent., both less tax, we carry forward to 1918, £1,255,255 9s. 10d. more than we brought in to 1917.

Notwithstanding the heavy extra expenses we have had to bear owing to the war, it is, I think, every satisfactory that the ratio of expense to gross profits is only about 50 per cent.

In addition to the bonus we have paid to the staff for some years past we have again granted a special war allowance, not only in recognition of the good work performed, but more as compensation for the increased cost of living, extra duties willingly undertaken, and, in the case of the foreign staff, privations in the way of furlough which the Board have most reluctantly been compelled to continue to withhold, unless under special exceptional circumstances.

During the year we have had further calls on our staff for military service, which has brought up the total serving to 73 per cent. of our pre-war strength in the head office, in addition to which some of our foreign staff have also joined up. I may say that up to the new Military Service Bill of last week we had left only three or four men of military age for whom we had obtained exemption, and these were in low categories.

What effect the new Bill will have remains to be seen. The age of 50 covers a very large and a very important proportion of the remainder of the executive. There are some appointments not easy to refill in normal times, and just now almost impossible, but we are up against a grave crisis in the Empire's history, and everything that can be done will be done, and I am sure means will be found to enable us to carry on the important work we are performing in the public interest. (Hear, hear.)

I am sorry to say I have casualties to report in the staff serving on the different fronts. So far as is known at present the figures are 7 killed, 2 prisoners of war, and 9 wounded, and you will, I am sure, join me in expressing our sincerest sympathy with bereaved relatives.

I have now the pleasure to propose:—"That the report of the Directors, with the audited Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1917, presented to this meeting, be and the same are hereby received, approved, and adopted, and that a dividend on the 'A' and 'B' Shares of this Bank of 6 per cent., less Income Tax for the six months ending 31st December, 1917, together with a bonus of 3 per cent., also less Income Tax (making 14 per cent. for the year) as recommended in the report, be and the same is hereby confirmed."

Sir David Yule seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously. The hearty thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the Chairman, the Directors, the Chief Manager, the Branch Managers, and the staff abroad and at home for their good services as shown by the excellent report of the Bank for the year ended 31st December last, and the highly satisfactory results of their conduct of the Bank's business.

HONGKONG CONSCRIPTION TRIBUNAL ITS COMPOSITION.

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under the General Military Service Ordinance, 1913, Ordinance No. 9 of 1913:

THE PROPER AUTHORITY.

The Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Police.

GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

The Hon. Mr. Ernest Hamilton Sharp, K.C., O.B.E. (Chairman),
The Hon. Mr. David Landale,
Mr. William Adamson,
Mr. Charles William Malbey Beckwith, Commander, R.N.,
Mr. Thomas Frederick Hough,
Mr. Archibald Orr Lang,
Lieutenant-Colonel William Hayman Pasby, C.R.A.,
Mr. George Macdonald Young,
Mr. Arthur George Murchison Fletcher to be Clerk to the General Military Service Tribunal.

APPEALS UPON APPEALS TO THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Henry Edward Pollock, K.C.,
The Hon. Mr. Percy Hobson Holyoak,
Mr. Newton John Stubb, O.B.E.,
PROPER MILITARY AUTHORITY,
Major H. A. Morgan, 18th Infantry, Indian Army (appointed by H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops).

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

3RD LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Holyoak, Mrs. Kemp, Lady Chater, Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. J. A. Tarrant, Mrs. Milroy, Mrs. H. W. Bird, Mrs. Edward Howard, Mrs. A. F. Arculli, Miss Arculli, Mrs. O. Arculli, Mrs. A. K. Arculli, Mrs. H. P. Madar, Mrs. C. V. Carreem, Mrs. W. Armstrong, Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Grimble, the Misses Grimble, Mrs. O. I. Ellis, Mrs. S. Michael, Mrs. Orniston, Mrs. MacKenzie, Miss Helen MacKenzie, Mrs. Chiu Ho-ping, Lady Ho Tung, Mrs. Ho Pook, Mrs. Ho Kom Tong, Mrs. Lo Cheung-shiu, Mrs. Ho Wing, Mrs. Ho Kwong, Mrs. Ho Lu, Mrs. Ho Leung, Mrs. Ho Shai K't, Mrs. Ho Shai Wa, Mrs. Ho Cheuk, Miss Elizabeth Ho, Miss Victoria Ho, Mrs. M. K. Lo, Miss Nancy Ho, Miss Phyllis Ho, Mrs. Alabaster.

1st and 2nd lists \$1,481.50
3rd list 1,325.00
\$2,806.50

THE TWO TANK WEEKS AT SHANGHAI. A SPLENDID RESULT.

The results of the two Tank Weeks held in Shanghai are summarized below:

Foreign Tank Week:
Subscribed by British £420,803
Subscribed by Allies 14,550
Subscribed by Neutrals 5,200

Chinese Tank Week 119,100
Grand Total £598,455

Deducting from the British total an amount of £16,110 received from the branches of the China and Japan War Savings Association, the result works out at a subscription of £70,183.3 per head of the British population.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO'S SERVICE.

ADDITION OF THE "NANKING" TO THE FLEET.

Telegraphic information has been received at the Hongkong agency of the China Mail S.S. Co., Limited, that their new steamer the s.s. Nanking has been completed, and is now ready to enter their Trans-Pacific service.

The new vessel will leave San Francisco on June 26th, calling at Honolulu, Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong. She will sail from Hongkong on July 31st via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu to San Francisco.

By the addition of this new vessel, the China Mail S.S. Co. is now able to give an unsurpassed freight and passenger service between the Orient and America, and will offer a sailing once in every five weeks.

The fares by this new vessel will be: 1st class, \$250 American gold, payable at the current rate of exchange. The local office of the China Mail S.S. Co. is now ready to make bookings in all classes by this ship.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE CONSCRIPTION QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—In reply to "A.W." I think all will agree that personal animus should be left on one side when writing to the Press.

I answer "A.W." as follows:—I had a good job, when war was declared, I threw up job and volunteered for service with a lot more others, most of whom went away on the *Sawa Maru*. I was rejected by Dr. Murray, of Shanghai, as unfit. I have made three further attempts to go and fight for my country. I thought, on these bases, I might be allowed to pass an opinion on the question of Trade in the Far East.

Now, sir, what are "A.W.'s" qualifications?—Yours faithfully,
"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS."

PRO DEO ET PRO PATRIA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—Since you have so courteously stated that your columns are impartially extended to all shades of opinion, it encourages me to tender my opinion with regard to this long discussion about Conscription, which is causing a feeling of nausea to one who is of true British descent. Conscription ought to be absolutely unnecessary. Those who really love and esteem their Motherland should not have waited till now, when they will be bound to go, even against their wishes. The two commandments we have indisputably to obey are:—"Pro Deo et pro Patria—Serve God and the Motherland." These two duties must be fulfilled by mankind. If one's mother happened to be in danger, or in need of an immediate help, what would be the duty of the son? He should at once go to her aid. The same now happens with the Mother England; she needs help. Why, then, are her sons making now so much fuss in disputing re conscription? Why? My opinion is reduced to this:—We will all go, body and soul, to save our Motherland. No Conscription is necessary. Time is urgent, the sooner we go the better.—Yours truly,
A VOICE.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1913.

A CHINESE LAMENT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

DEAR NUMBER ONE NEWSPAPER MAN,—My stop countess-side, Canton more far, when my number one friend, Victoria Jail side—him job belong pickum oakum—telegraph my:—"Dear friend, you come laite, laite Hongkong; this side can catchee twobundred dollah each moon for one piece wifoo and twenty-five dollah for each smalloo boy." My hear so fashion good ting, my catchee quick ten piece moon moon-fao Kai-ka-po—catchee new chiloo—come Hongkong chopchop Kongmoon steamer. So soon my arrive, my put wifoo, chiloo, alla piece house ting in one good boarding house long Shek Tong Sut side and go see my fend, Oakum Picker, in Governor Hotelles. There he show my plenty newspaper, plenty letter, and my too muchee laughoo—any man like this conscription pidgin and one big tailoon (taipan, Mr. Jen-Kin, too muchee bobbely smalloo fly, speeshly one "Lotaiak Landom." But this fookoo talkee no belong my ploppa pidgin.

So my go back, takee alla wifoo—just now seventeen piecee and sixty-five chiloo, and go Colonial Seclately talkee. My talkee be so fashion:—"My belong ploppa man, dirty year old. My wanchee go fightee long Kirkee. My Blitish subject. Please pay my first moon wagee four tounan nine hundred fifteen dollah for wifoo and chiloo." But, dear Mr. Editor, what you tink-Govment Mandalin do? Him talkee:—"You belong Blitish subject?" My talkee:—"Yass, I banish from Hongkong (even Talfoon Taipan Jen-Kin no can save me that time) two year ago for five year for suspected armed loberly; but my no do this bad ting; my belong ploppa, belong familie man." Then that Mandalin man very angry my. "No can, only Blitish man born England side can make fightee, can catchee money for wifoo." Then two piecee big mole man catchee my, put my back jail. My talkee:—"What for?" He talkee:—"You come back banishment." My talkee:—"Yass, my come to fight, my good man." But he no listen.

Now, my dear Mr.-Editor, "How can do so fashion? My wifoo, my smalloo chiloo no got chow—must make die. I tink so more better you talkee good people Hongkong, suppose no can pay my conscription, he more better pay my sub-scription, and so save my large familie." Tankee you very much.—Yours,
AH POY.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, June 16th.

PEKING GOVERNMENT AND KWANGTUNG.

It is reported that the Premier, in an interview, announced that the Peking Government had decided to send forces to attack Kwangtung at all cost. The Premier added that a time-limit of three weeks has been given to the troops to capture the whole province. It is reported that 3 armies from Fungtien province have been dispatched to attack Chiu-chow (near Swatow), and 3 armies from Kwangsi and one army from Kiangsu to attack Nam-hung. These armies are taken to be the right and left wings of the Government forces, and they have been ordered to open the attack on Kwangtung within a fortnight.

INCREASE OF PAY DEMANDED.

The Chief Commander of the 1st Squadron has requested the Tuchen to grant an increase of 1 or 2 per cent. in the wages for the sailors of the 1st Squadron. He points out that the Peking Government has greatly increased the payments to the Northern squadrons, so it is advisable to give an increase to those who are serving the South-West provinces. The Commander adds that it would be very dangerous if the sailors were exposed to the risk of bribery through not being well-paid.

GENERAL LUNG.

We are informed that General Lung Chai-kwong left Peking on the 15th inst. He is returning to King-chow, and will carry out another raid on Kwangtung provinces.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT CANTON.

The National Assembly of the Republic of China formally opened the second term of its regular session in Canton on June 15th.

Speaker Wu Ching-hen, of the House of Representatives, called the joint meeting of the Senate and House together at eleven o'clock, more than three hundred members being present. The gallery for visitors was crowded with friends of the members. Military Governor Nu Ying-hien ordered the band of the First Canton Division to play at the ceremony of saluting the flag. Directors Wu Ting-fang and Lin Pao-yih, together with other leaders of the Military Government, sent greetings to the Assembly.

The Speaker, in his opening address, said, *inter alia*:—"Today the National Assembly is opening the second term of its regular session and for the first time it meets at its own discretion. This Assembly has not met for a year in regular session since the illegal interference with it by the Peking Government. During this whole year the country has been in disorder. We are to-day, however, fortunate to have the support of the South-Western Provinces, which are siding with the constitutional movement, and we are able to meet to-day in opposition to the illegal action of the militarists of the North. We hope all our members who have already arrived will not leave Canton, but urge those who are absent to come at their earliest convenience so that a legal quorum and the two-thirds votes necessary to act upon the permanent constitution may be secured. We would like to have the permanent constitution passed while in Canton. We also hope that all the leaders of the South-West will stand firm for the constitutional cause, in spite of difficulty, until the victory is won."

According to registrations received to date, there are now 122 Senators and 294 Representatives ready to resume their seats in the Assembly for regular business, each House requiring from six to eight more members to complete its quorum.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Acting President of the Senate, is expected to be in Canton again before the end of the month.

THE NATIONAL PARTY AND GERMAN INFLUENCE.

At a meeting in support of the National Party, held at 13, Egerton place, Brompton, Lieutenant-Hibbert, R.N., reported satisfactory progress. At the next General Election the Party anticipated putting in the electoral field from 150 to 200 candidates.

The Hon. J. G. Jenkins, ex-Prime Minister of South Australia, said he was more convinced than ever that we ought without the least delay to eradicate German influence. We had been too soft throughout. The policy of drift was alone responsible for the position which we were in now. With regard to trade after the war, the Government should enter at once into negotiations with the object of making proper arrangements with Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand to get control of the raw material essential for the industries of this country, so that Germany should not have an advantage over us.

SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions, received since the 5th inst., are acknowledged with many thanks:—

J. M. Gordon	£5.00
R. S. Gordon	25.00
A. G. Gordon	10.00
P. J. Woodhouse	10.00
W. S. Brown	10.00
C. Thomas	10.00
R. M. Dyer	10.00
Donnelly & White	10.00
M. S. Donnelly	10.00
Eastern Ex. Tel. Co.'s Staff	20.00
H. W. Looker	10.00
E. I.	5.00
Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E.	25.00
W. A. Hannibal	5.00
"Ken"	5.00
A. H. C.	10.00
A. & F. M. and A. E. B. (May and June)	50.00
	£225.00

Monthly Subscription.

Donation.
The following statement of accounts, covering the period May 15th to 17th, is submitted:—

Balance in hand, May 15th	£ 513.09
Since received and acknowledged	302.50
Advance subscriptions, paid since May 15th	15.00
	£1,430.59
Less advance subscriptions included in balance May 15th	50.00
	£1,380.59
Expenditure since May 15th	1,039.19
Balance in hand	£ 341.40

F. G. B. HASTINGS, R.N. (Naval Secretary).
ROBINSON (Treasurer).

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT FROM A STEAMER.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a chain-block from a steamer in harbour. An officer of the ship said the chain-block was one of many in use on the vessel. It was found round defendant's waist.

Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

ALLEGED SNATCHING.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a gold ear-pick from a Chinese woman, who was walking along Queen's Road Central.

It was stated that defendant managed to evade arrest by slipping off his coat and leaving it in the hands of the man who seized him.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case.

THEFT OF ROPE.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a bag of rope belonging to the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company.

Police Recryst Lopes stated that he found defendant carrying the rope at West Point and asked him where he had got it. Defendant replied that he was engaged to carry it. He, however, did not care for the rope and invited the Recryst to take possession of it.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

SHOT UP FROM SUBMARINE.

NAVAL HERO'S SACRIFICE.

A recent *London Gazette* announced that the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the posthumous award of the Albert Medal in Gold, for gallantry in saving life at sea, to Commander Francis Herbert Heveningham Goodhart, D.S.O., R.N.

The account of the services, in respect of which a medal has been conferred, is as follows:—

Owing to an accident, one of his Majesty's submarines sank and became fast on the bottom, in 38 ft. of water, parts of the vessel becoming flooded. After several hours the only prospect of saving those remaining on board appeared to be for someone to escape from the submarine in order to concert measures with the rescuers, who were by this time present on the surface. Commander Goodhart, after consultation with the Commanding Officer, volunteered to make the attempt. Accordingly, after placing in his belt a small tin cylinder with instructions for the rescuers, Commander Goodhart went into the conning tower with the Commanding Officer. The conning tower was flooded up to their waists, and the high pressure air was turned on; the clips of the conning tower were knocked off, and the conning tower lid was soon wide open. Commander Goodhart then stood up in the dome, took a deep breath, and made his escape, but, unfortunately, was blown by the pressure of air against part of the superstructure, and was killed by the force of the blow. The Commanding Officer, whose intention it had been to return inside the submarine after Commander Goodhart's escape, was involuntarily forced to the surface by the air pressure, and it was thus rendered possible for the plans for rescuing those still inside the submarine to be carried out. Commander Goodhart displayed extreme and heroic daring in attempting to escape from the submarine in order to save the lives of those remaining on board, and thoroughly realized the forlorn nature of his task. His last remarks to the Commanding Officer were:—"If I don't get up, the tin cylinder will."

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TEA and SUGAR

In Regulation Parcels TO GREAT BRITAIN BY PARCELS POST

1 lb. Tea & 1 lb. Sugar	- - \$3.25
2 lbs. Tea	- - \$4.—
4 lbs. Tea & 1 lb. Sugar	- - \$8.50
5 lbs. Tea	- - \$9.—
8 lbs. Tea & 1 lb. Sugar	- - \$14.50
9 lbs. Tea	- - \$15.50

Any of the following Teas may be sent:

Hankow, Foochow, Ceylon, or Breakfast Blend of Indian and China Teas.

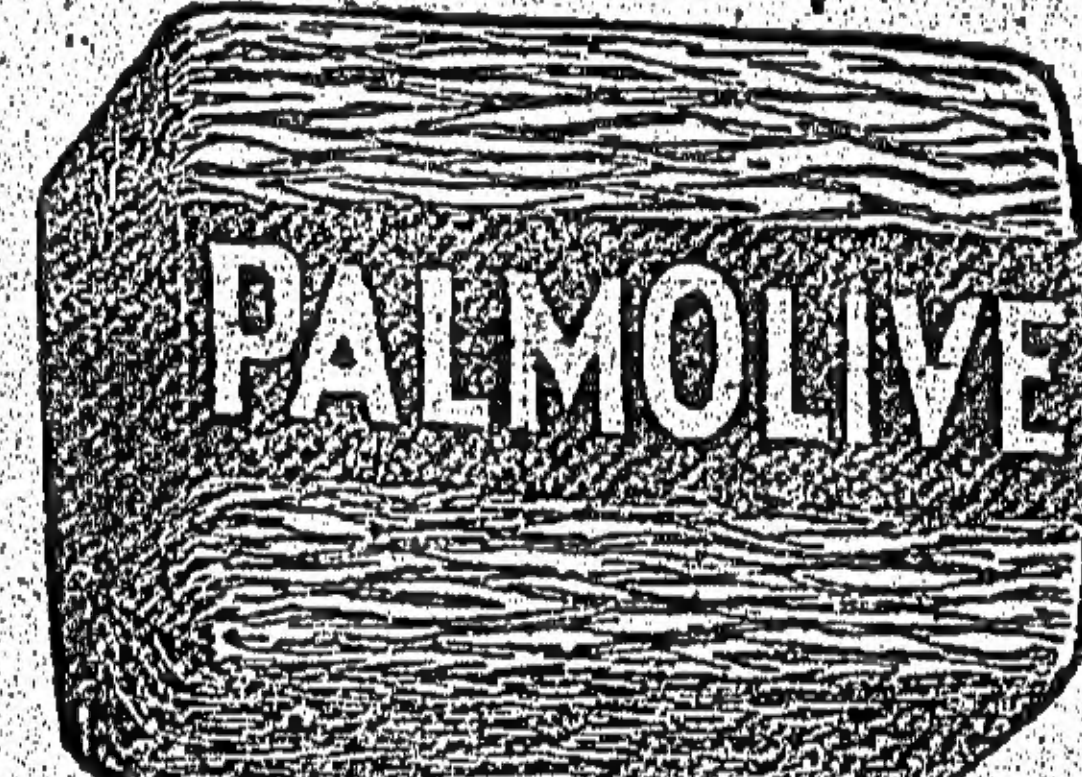
The above prices include Postage, Duty, Custom Registration, Marine and War Risk Insurance.

Other Parcels can be made up to order.

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NEW GOLF BROGUES and SPORT SHOES FOR LADIES.

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TAN, DARK BROWN, BLACK.

GRACA & CO.

HONGKONG, Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c., New Supply of SEEDS.

11945

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 123, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 1833.

1187

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. K. KIMURA from the Colony, Mr. J. MOBI is authorized to act on his behalf, and is in charge of our Business in Hongkong and Canton.

OKURA & CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1918. [2144]

JOINT SERVICE

OF THE
"NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM"
LOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

S.S. "KAWI"

Having arrived from Singapore, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 21st June will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 20th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th June, at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1918. [2145]

LOST.

IN the Happy Valley District, Small WHITE DOG, with bushy tail, black and tan face and black spot on back. Answers to the name of "Billy." Reward if returned to

POST OFFICE. [2143]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M., at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

The following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.:

All those pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 903 and THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 905 together with all the messuages or buildings erected thereon respectively.

Term 999 years. Estimated Area 20,000 and 20,000 Square Feet respectively. Proportions of Annual Crown rent \$214.25 and \$396.43 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Priests Building, 1st House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1918. [2142]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Limited, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, to comply with the provisions of Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Through unavoidable circumstances it has proved impossible to complete the accounts for 1917 in time to present to the Meeting, and it will accordingly be necessary to adjourn the Meeting to enable the accounts to be presented at a later date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1918. [2135]

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., Wanchai.

Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to—

THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings. [2085]

G. B. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or "Yuhin" desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

763

INTIMATIONS

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ORGAN

RECITAL

T-O-NIGHT

at 6 p.m.

Vocalist:

Mrs. W. J. HILL.

[2133]

IIDA SHOTEN

Established 1892.

4-chome, Karamonomachi, Higashiku, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Cable Address: "Iidashoten, Osaka."

ALL KINDS OF RUBBER GOODS.

Our Specialities are:—
Rubber Sheets of all kinds and sizes; Rubber Hoses and Pipes of all sizes and styles; Rubber Erasers; Rubber Toys; Rubber Balls; Rubber Belting for Machinery; Tyres for Motor Cars, Cycles and Carriages; Divers' Clothing; Rubber Shoes; Rubber Boots; Ebonite, etc., etc.

Correspondence Invited.

[2112]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER OHERSE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

[2528]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 4, MORRISON HILL, from 1st July.

Apply to—

THE TREASURY.

[2108]

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., Des Vaux Road Central.

[2109]

TO LET.

COMMERCIAL and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply to—

SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.

[2087]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[28]

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 33, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings.

[2088]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-BOOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

A Shop in NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—

H. MPHEYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

[2088]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before the Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 18th June, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th June, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1918. [68]

JOINT SERVICE

"NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM" LLOYD.

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from SAN FRANCISCO, originally Shipped per

S.S. "VONDEL,"

S.S. "GROTIUS,"

AND

S.S. "ORANJE"

are hereby notified that their cargoes, having arrived per

S.S. "RANGHAN,"

will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st June will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 20th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th June, at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1918. [2141]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENRINNES"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1918. [2127]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OBYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER

SCOTCH.



DISTINCTIVE IN FLAVOUR,

WELL MATURED,

MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618.

[12]

MARRIAGE.

POPE-EVANS.—At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, before the Very Rev. Dean Walker, on June 8th, HUGH CRICKETON POPE, son of Lieut. Colonel T. H. Pope and Mrs. Pope, Margaret, Kent, to AMY CATHERINE EVANS (née Boyd), daughter of the late Thomas Boyd and Mrs. David Campbell, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

KING.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on June 6th, HELEN, the dearly beloved wife of G. W. KING.

WEMYSS.—At 24 de Parry Avenue, Bedford, on April 17th, ALEXANDER WEMYSS, late of China and Mauritius.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VEAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 17th JUNE, 1918.

JAPAN AND THE ALLIES.

CONSIDERABLE controversy has arisen in Japan over the report of an interview granted to Mr. GREGORY MASON by the Premier, Count TERAUCHI. According to this report, Mr. MASON pointed out that now the Berlin-Baghdad dream had been shattered some of the German newspapers had begun to talk of a Berlin-Tokyo connection through Russia, and, in order to dispel the misunderstanding prevailing amongst certain sections of Americans, he asked the PREMIER'S opinion as to the possibility of an alliance between Germany and Japan if the conclusion of the present war should favour such a possibility. Count TERAUCHI is represented as having made the following reply:—

"It is impossible to predict the changes which the conclusion of this war may bring. If the exigencies of international relationships demand it, Japan, being unable to maintain a position of total isolation, may be induced to seek an ally in Germany; but, as far as I can judge from the existing condition of affairs, I see no such danger. In other words, I believe that Japan's relations with the Entente Allies will continue unaltered after the present war."

Mr. MASON states that the interview, before being printed, was submitted to Viscount MORONO, who was Foreign Minister at the time, but Viscount MORONO denies that he ever saw it. The *Fomhuri* endeavours to explain this conflict of testimony by suggesting that Mr. MASON was misled in this assertion by some intermediary. The *Niroku*, which is regarded as a pro-Government organ, insists that the emphasis must be placed on the concluding part of the interview, where the PREMIER says, in effect, that he does not think seriously about the probability of a German-Japanese Alliance and expresses definitely his faith in the continuity of the friendly relations with Great Britain. It is probable that, as the conversation was conducted through the medium of an interpreter, the PREMIER'S views were not correctly apprehended. This explanation of the matter is supported by the statement of the Tokio correspondent of *The Daily Mail* that, in an interview accorded him, Count TERAUCHI declared that such a contingency as an alliance between Germany and Japan was impossible. He was filled with admiration for the unprecedented war effort, sacrifice, tenacity and courage of the British people; and he had every faith in the final vindication of the principles for which the Allies were contending. The future of Japan, added His Excellency, was just as dependent, as the future of Great Britain upon the victory of the Entente. What the present Japanese Government had done for the Allies since its appointment proved that it realised this. Certainly this pronouncement is more in harmony with the speeches delivered by Count TERAUCHI and Baron MORONO in the Japanese Diet last January, when both statesmen affirmed the absolute loyalty and fidelity of the Government to its Allies, with whose views, as set forth at the Paris Conference, it was in general agreement. "Our Alliance with Great Britain," said Baron MORONO, "has always been the fundamental basis of our foreign policies. It was, above all things, the reason why Japan participated in the war." After declaring it to be an undeniable fact that the relations existing between the two countries had become "more firmly cemented and more intimate," the Foreign Minister added that he was "firmly convinced" that the loyal maintenance of the Alliance after the war "should be the guiding principle of our nation." On the same occasion, Count TERAUCHI announced that, in the event of the peace of the Far East being endangered, "the Government of Japan will not hesitate to take proper measures." Only a few days ago, at a luncheon to the Japanese Ambassador and the delegates attending the International Parliamentary and Commercial Congress, Mr. BALFOUR, speaking with the intimate knowledge he possesses as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared that "Great Britain and Japan in the war had no difference of opinion, no divergence of aim, and no *arrière-pensée* which either was unwilling to confess to the other." He was sure that if the exigencies of the conflict required us to call upon Japan to make fresh efforts she would live, as hitherto, up to her full obligations. Looking still further ahead—to the time, presumably, when the present struggle shall have ended—Mr. BALFOUR predicted that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which had done so much for the peace and advancement of the world, "would bear rich fruit in the future for the higher interests of the world in the East."

Monday, July 1st, will be observed as a General Holiday.

Lieut.-Colonel F. Hayley Bell, 10th Batt., Royal West Surreys, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

The Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Bunje & Penning, Ltd., have been struck off the Register.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 1st June amounted to 49,502 tons and the sales to 59,105 tons.

News has been received in the Colony that Lieut. A. M. Thornhill, late of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, who left here for France last year, has been promoted Captain.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Friday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 5 (5 deaths); typhoid fever, 3 (3 deaths); enteric fever, 3 (3 deaths). All the sufferers were Chinese.

General Sir Alfred Gaselee, who died recently in his 74th year, served in many campaigns including the Boer rising of 1900, when he commanded the British Expeditionary Force and was promoted major-general.

"Professor Ozaka," the world's champion jiu-jitsu self-defence expert, is reported killed on the Western Front. His real name was E. W. Nuthall, and his rank in the British Army was that of sergeant-major. It is said, he had no equal, even in Japan itself, in the art of self-defence.

Among recent appointments in the French Diplomatic and Consular Service are the following:—M. Beauvais, to be 1st class Consul at Canton; M. Guérin, Consul at Seoul, is transferred to Yokohama; and M. André, First Interpreter at the Embassy at Tokyo, is appointed Vice-Consul at Seoul.

Mr. D. B. Walker, of H.M.'s Consulate-General, Tientsin, has received notice of his transfer to Weihaiwei as Acting Resident Magistrate, in succession to Mr. Sly. As Hon. Treasurer of the British Prisoners' Relief Fund, with his wife as Hon. Secretary, he has collected and transmitted to Bernese something like £20,000 in two and a half years.

When news was received last month that Brig-General R. N. Bray had been wounded at the front by the officers of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps sent a sympathetic message to Mrs. Bray by cable. The following in reply has been received: "Thanks inquiries. Severely gassed but now nearly well. Hopes return. France shortly. Telegram much appreciated."

Captain William Alfred Wheeler has recently returned after 54 years' service with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. Captain Wheeler was born in 1843, and joined the P. & O. service as a junior officer in 1864 from the Indian Navy. He became Commodore in 1901, his last ship being the *Perla*. In 1904 he was appointed the company's agent at Cardiff, from which position he is now retiring.

Punch has the following:—"Another inspired report appears in *Jiji*, that the (Japanese) Government regards the situation as making for a special Diet—*Daily Chronicle*. Our Government came to that conclusion long ago. Also this:—"A committee of experts is to sit on the Chinese liquid eggs—*Lloyd's Weekly News*. Considering the present shortage of man-power, one would think it would be more economical to use incubators."

The late Captain R. V. L. Dallas, M.C., Northumberland Fusiliers, son of Mr. Arthur Dallas, of Shanghai, has been awarded a bar to the Military Cross for gallantry and good work. He commanded the foremost company in the big attack, and it was largely due to his skilful dispositions and determination that the enemy's attacks were held up. Captain Dallas was twice buried by explosions of big shells, but carried on.

News has been received that Private H. D. Labrum, who has been missing for eighteen months, is now officially reported dead. Deceased went to England at the outbreak of war with his regiment, the 4th Wiltshires, and was subsequently attached to the 2nd Dorsets, who were fighting with General Townsends' force in Mesopotamia. The late Private Labrum was nineteen years of age, and a brother of Mr. V. C. Labrum, of Hongkong.

News has been received from America that Captain Woodrow Wilson Woodbridge, 27 years old, was mentioned in General Pershing's list of slightly wounded, of April 12th. A younger brother of Captain Woodbridge, also, was slightly wounded recently in action on the front. The two men (says the *N.Y.C. Daily News*) are cousins of President Wilson and sons of the Rev. S. T. Woodbridge, of Shanghai, where both were brought up.

The following is the programme of the organ recital to be given to-day at 6 p.m. in aid of the Organ Fund by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M.:—Prelude in E flat minor, Rheinberger; "Eye hath not seen," A. Gaul, Mrs. W. J. Hill; Prelude in C sharp minor, Bachmannoff; "Intermezzo," Mascagni; hymn 19; Andante ("Unfinished Symphony"), Schubert; "Ere we have tired of life's short day," D. Forster, Mrs. W. J. Hill; "Recessional," Denman Fuller.

The following telegram was sent on May 31st by St. Patrick's Society, Shanghai, to H.M. the King offering birthday congratulations:—"Saint Patrick's Society Shanghai presents congratulations and renewed assurance of unwavering loyalty to your Majesty. H. P. Wilkinson." The following reply has been received:—"The King has received with satisfaction the congratulations for his birthday which you have offered on behalf of St. Patrick's Society, Shanghai. His Majesty thanks all who joined in this message.—Stamfordham."

His many friends in the Colony will read with regret the news of the death of Captain T. E. Cocker, R.F.A., who was killed in action on March 21st. The late Captain Cocker was born in 1887 at Hull, and was educated at Tonbridge.

THE WAR.

LATEST BATTLE ASSUMED TO BE ENDED.

ENEMY'S CONCERN AT BRITISH PROGRESS.

AUSTRIAN PEOPLE ASKING FOR PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

GERMANY'S AIMS REVEALED BY SOCIALIST DEPUTY.

TREMENDOUS MUNITIONS EXPLOSION AT KIEFF.

Franco-Belgian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

PATROLS.

LONDON, June 14th.
10.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—French patrols northward of Bailleul brought in a few prisoners during the night.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, June 15th.
1.40 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—English and Scottish battalions took 60 prisoners in a successful local operation northward of Bethune.

There were successful raids on the Villers and Bretonneux sector, which yielded a few prisoners. We repulsed an attempted raid on a post at Aveluy Wood. Local night-fighting occurred eastward of Nieppe Forest.

GERMANS MUCH CONCERNED AT BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, June 14th.
11.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, reporting on June 6th, says:—The Germans, apparently, are much concerned by our progressive success in the Strazeele sector.

We shelled considerably their front line positions and places in the Hazebrouck area. Early this morning the enemy launched an infantry attack with the object of restoring the situation. A party of about 100 Stosstrupen succeeded in driving out the garrison from a new post, but our vigorous counter-attack regained the post. We secured 10 prisoners. Our casualties were light.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 14th.
11.40 p.m.

Low clouds and poor visibility impeded air work yesterday, but our machines took advantage of the spells of clearer weather. They dropped nine tons of bombs on Zebrugue Mole, Armentieres and Comines stations, and also targets in the French battle area.

We destroyed 10 German aeroplanes and drove down two uncontrolled. The British lost five machines. Heavy mists prevented night-flying.

CAMPAIGN OF THE AIR.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—Over 100 enemy aeroplanes were shot down during the past three months by British anti-aircraft batteries, which were arranged in two lines, with a wide interval along the whole front, while behind were groups of guns for the protection of bases, rail-heads, dumps, etc. The average vertical range of these guns is about 20,000 feet. Our batteries do not prevent enemy aeroplanes from crossing our line, but they certainly force them to fly high when observation is good, thus minimising their effectiveness.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

CAREFULLY PREPARED ENEMY ATTACK.

LONDON, June 15th.
12.55 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—The German attack on June 9th had been carefully prepared. An enormous reserve of artillery and gas-shells had been accumulated three weeks before, and were carefully concealed in the woods behind the front. The ground had been carefully studied beforehand by "sturm" units selected to lead the attack, who were sent to the front line at periods of three days in order to become familiar with the sector. *Minenwerfer* were dragged up to the front at night by gangs of men.

THE ENEMY SCHEDULE.

The attacking Divisions discarded all baggage and equipment not absolutely indispensable. Before the battle began the men were carrying only arms and ammunition and an "iron" ration. The objectives on the first two days had been previously mapped out. On June 9th the Germans were to reach Triquet, on the Montdidier-Senlis railway, Mery and Belloy and both sides of the Compiègne road. On June 10th they were to enter Compiègne. The divisions employed included six which were entirely fresh. The attack failed because in three days' desperate fighting the enemy were unable to gain the upper hand on the plateau west of Metz.

Two factors differentiated this battle from others. The first was there was no surprise, despite the enemy's efforts at concealment. Secondly, instead of having our main line of resistance perched on a knife-like edge, 600 feet high, with a cliff-like drop in the rear and a river behind, as at Chamin-des-Dames, we were fighting on ground which was properly organised. Given these essentials for a successful defence, the French infantry, undoubtedly, could hold the Germans wherever they chose to attack.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER'S SPIRIT.

LONDON, June 15th.
12.55 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—The plain facts of the past months' fighting are that wherever the Germans have met the Americans they have been beaten, and are paying more dearly for defeat than the Americans paid for victory. The Americans resemble our Dominion soldiers more than the home-born. They are not going to deal lightly with unsoldierly conduct. They are not easily going to forgive breaches of humanity; and if forced to see red it will be some time before they notice any other colour. They will have no mercy on men who do not fight straight, and will avenge their comrades, who are slain by treachery to the utmost platoon they can lay their hands on.

THE SCUM OF THE EARTH.

The Germans will dislike them as much as they dislike the Canadians, Australians and South Africans, and I think a little more. The American Army includes many men with German names and German ancestry. A company of these marching to the front met some German prisoners, whom the Americans assailed trenchantly and abusively in the German language for their obedience to such a misconceived hound as the Kaiser, and for making themselves the scum of the earth by their fighting methods, so that their American relatives had come 4,000 miles to wipe them out. The prisoners were too amazed to reply.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 15th.
1.00 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—There was mutual artillery activity between Montdidier and the Oise; also south of the Aisne and near Champlatt and Brigny.

THE LATEST BATTLE ENDED.

PARIS, June 15th.
10.20 a.m.

A semi-official message assumes that the latest battle has now ended. It points out that each successive big offensive has been of less duration and on a narrower front yielding less ground. It concludes by stating that the resistance is proving more and more effective. The German losses have been proportionately aggravated, but still there is no doubt that the enemy will somewhere renew the offensive, all the more hastily because of his weakening day to day, whereas our reserves are being incessantly increased by the growing influx of Americans.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 14th.
10.45 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We repulsed French attacks between Voormezele and Vierset near Compiègne, capturing 50 prisoners. We repulsed counter-attacks in the neighbourhoods of Courcelles and Mery, also in the Metz region.

We penetrated the forest of Villers-Cotterets. The Crown Prince, since May 27th, has captured 1,050 guns.

ENEMY FOILED AT COMPIEGNE.

LONDON, June 15th.

M. Henri Bidou, writing in the *Journal des Débats*, says the battle of Compiègne has been a defeat for the enemy, who has been foiled in his plan to reach a coveted base for operations against Paris, but the battle is only an episode in the general action. The Germans are disappointed at their failure and at the sacrifice of so many precious divisions, but the partial defeat will not alter the general plan. We must expect the enemy's blows to rain more thickly as he becomes weaker and with less time and men left to reach the goal.

ONLY LOCAL ACTIONS.

PARIS, June 15th.

A communiqué states:—Only local actions occurred at night-time. We carried out several successful raids north of Grivesnes and in the region of Courcelles, and brought back 30 prisoners. We penetrated near Desloges Farm. A hostile attack in the region of Antheuil completely failed. Between the Forest Villers-Cotterets and Chateau Thierry the artillery duel continued actively. At night-time our patrols took prisoners in the region of Bussières, west of Rheims, and in Champagne.

THE GERMANS ARE SATIATED.

LONDON, June 14th.

French experts agree that the Germans now recognise that they cannot continue their present costly offensive and simultaneously attack the British front, which is expected soon. It is estimated that 50 German divisions have been engaged between Rheims and Noyon and 30 between Noyon and Montdidier. The latter lost half of their effectives, while many of Ludendorff's general reserves have already participated in the battle.

It is stated there will be documentary evidence that in General von Hutier's offensive between 30 and 34 divisions lost extraordinarily. A well-known French General from the battle declares: "The Germans have got their bellyful."

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY SURPRISE ATTACK FAILS.

LONDON, June 15th.

An Italian semi-official report states:—Prisoners illuminate the importance of the enemy defeat yesterday. The object was to break into the Comanche Valley, the first day's objective being Ponte dilegne. The greatest precautions were taken to effect a surprise, and infantry were conveyed to the line at the last moment by motor-lorries, an entire division being flung into action, according to the latest German assaulting tactics against the slopes of Cady summit. Storming parties were nearly everywhere crushed under a hail of shrapnel. The enemy obtained a footing in only three of the most advanced isolated Italian posts, from which they were driven out by counter-attacks.

BRITISH AEROPLANES BOMB CATTARO.

LONDON, June 15th.

An Italian official message states:—British aeroplanes on the morning of June 13th dropped 1,100 kilograms of explosives on Cattaro. Although heavily attacked by anti-aircraft guns and attacked, also, by enemy chasers, they returned undamaged.

FIGHTING AT TONALE PASS.

LONDON, June 14th.

An Italian official message says:—Early yesterday morning, after intense artillery preparation, the enemy attempted to force the defences of Tonale Pass, launching an infantry attack on Caddy Summit and Monticello Ridge immediately north and south of an important road. A firm resistance broke up the enemy's impetus on our advanced lines. Later our counter-attacks and deadly artillery concentration stopped the enemy and definitely drove him back.

During the night our barrage fire promptly crashed a renewed attempt to force the defences of Tonale Pass north of the road. The enemy's losses and particularly his supports in the rear are very heavy. We took 130 prisoners belonging to four regiments.

Africa.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH TROOPS PURSUING THE ENEMY.

LONDON, June 15th.

An East Africa official message states:—Our pursuing columns, after minor encounters, entered Malena unopposed on June 12th. The enemy retreated southwards towards the Ligonja River.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH NAVAL AVIATORS ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 14th.

The Admiralty announces that our aeroplanes in night and day operations from June 10th to 12th, inclusive, dropped 19 tons of bombs in Belgium. Hits were observed on the Mole and bursts at the seaplane shed at Zebrugue and the Maritime Station at Ostend.

BRITISH ATTACKS OVER THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, June 13th.

A British squadron bombed aerodromes and enemy works at Drama and other places on the Turkish-Bulgarian coast and enemy formations over the Dardanelles, which they attacked, and two of their fighter scouts were brought down in flames.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A JEWISH LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

LONDON, June 15th.

Major-General Sir John Monash has been promoted Lieutenant-General and given full command of the Australian Army Corps. This is the highest position in the British Army that a Jew has ever held.

THE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

POPULATION CLAMOURING FOR PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

LONDON, June 15th.

Very little news is leaking out about the situation in Austria, but to-day reliable private information has been received in Madrid that great events are expected. The population is said to be demanding peace at any price.

THE IDEAL OF GERMANY.

A CENTRAL EUROPEAN BLOC OF IRRESISTIBLE STRENGTH.

LONDON, June 14th.

Lord Milner, speaking at the Y.M.C.A. Headquarters, said:—It was an uplifting thought that at the fiercest trial the country has ever experienced we were a more united nation than we had been in living memory. Germany's war-lords had made the issue clear. The Military party had all Germany under its feet. Germany's ideal of the future of mankind is a Central European bloc of irresistible strength, supported by giant industries drawing raw-material from the rest of the world on Germany's terms—a peace with servile States working for the profit of one paramount Empire.

It is illustrated to-day in the case of Russia and Roumania. It is certain the object is not attainable. (Cheers.) They will fail, as every attempt to subjugate the world by a single soul has failed from the Roman Empire to Napoleon. To-day we are at the climax of Germany's power, and therefore we have to fight at never before in all history on our great and noble Allies are fighting to-day—with every ounce of our strength until the great reserve which the cause of freedom still possesses has had time to fully mobilise. The German War Minister had been sneering at those reserves, saying they are inconceivable. He laughs best who laughs last, and I think he will live to regret those sneers. I am confident of the help coming from the other States, especially America. If I could tell you the numbers we have put in the field since the great battle began, which we are now putting and which we shall put in immediately, the numbers would astonish you. But this is not enough. No effort can be great enough where everything we hold dear is at stake.

In concluding Lord Milner warned against criticising the Allies or former Allies. Nothing was more unreasonable than to abuse Russia. The moral unity of the Allies is the basis and root of the greatness of our common cause, and it is our most precious asset.

DECORATIONS FOR THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

TORPEDO BADGES AND STARS.

LONDON, June 15th.

The Board of Trade announces the award of torpedo badges to British merchant seafarers who were serving on a vessel torpedoed or mined, if they subsequently complete a further voyage on a British vessel, with a bar for every time they are again torpedoed or mined, five bars being exchangeable for a five-pointed star.

THE NEED FOR MEN.

HOW GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS HAVE BEEN CALLED UP.

LONDON, June 15th.

Men of 49, 50 and 51 years of age have been called up for medical examination. The Chairman of the Bristol Tribunal said, yesterday, that Sir Auckland Geddes had told him he was trying to meet the urgent need for men for nearly two years longer. He expected the tribunals to do the same. He was aware of public feeling about the calling up of older men while younger men remained, but some of the younger men were essential for the munitions supply and cannot be removed for the fighting forces till the older men were able to do their work. Sir Auckland Geddes added that there were 60,000 fewer men in Government departments than there were three years ago. No industry was more denuded of Grade I men.

MOBILE MUNITION WORKERS.

LONDON, June 15th.

Hundreds of mobile war munitions volunteers have been enrolled during the last few days at Neptune in response to a special Government appeal, thus declaring themselves ready to be transferred to any essential war work to which they may be appointed in the national interest.

GERMANY REVEALED.

THE ADMISSIONS OF A SOCIALIST DEPUTY.

LONDON, June 15th.

A remarkable book has been published by the German Socialist Deputy, Dr. Lensch, entitled, "Three Years of World Revolution," in which the real relation between the German economic policy and militarism is more frankly stated than, perhaps, it has ever been in the German language.

Dr. Lensch shows how Germany's economic policy was by high Protective Tariffs to monopolise the home market and so create such huge profits as would enable immense industrial expansion and a successful exploitation of foreign markets. By the close cohesion of industry and finance trade was organised in (groups) and syndicates. Dr. Lensch writes enthusiastically over this wonderful industrial organisation backed by the State, which enabled German goods to force their way into foreign countries. He states:—German diplomacy was constantly at the service of German finance with a strong Army and Navy in the "background." Germany had a destiny to fulfil which made war inevitable. He repeatedly exults in the charges of barbarism against Germany, saying such charges are really a measure of foreign admiration. Briefly, Dr. Lensch maintains that Germany's mission in this war was the overthrow of both Russia and Great Britain. He expresses contempt for France and, as for Austria, he opines it has lost the necessity for its existence. He speaks of Liberalism and Democracy as English catchwords.

The *Times*, which publishes lengthy extracts from the book, regards it as important as showing what the ordinary German Socialist thinks but does not dare to say, and also as justifying Mr. Balfour's recently expressed opinion that German commercial policy forms a substantive part of Germany's general aim at world Dominion.

THE LOSS OF A DUTCH VESSEL.

GREAT BRITAIN OFFERS INDEMNITY.

THE HAGUE, June 15th.

The Foreign Minister announced that Great Britain has expressed deep regret at the loss of a steam pilot vessel and several lives owing to a navigational error in laying mines outside the declared minefield which caused the disaster. The British Government has offered an indemnity for the loss of the vessel and also to the families of the victims of the disaster.

HOLLAND AND WAR PRISONERS.

TRIBUTE BY SIR GEORGE CAVE.

AMSTERDAM, June 15th.

Sir George Cave, welcoming the British prisoners-of-war from Germany on their arrival at Schevingen, paid a tribute to the goodwill and generous hospitality of the Netherlands Government to war-prisoners. He said that Holland had rendered many great services to the world, but none greater than those she had rendered during this war.

AMERICA'S PURPOSE.

TO SEND MEN AND MATERIAL TO FRANCE UNTIL INEQUALITY IS OVERCOME.

WASHINGTON, June 15th.

That it is the purpose of the United States to send men and materials to France until "any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome" is reiterated in President Wilson's reply to a message from M. Poincaré, mentioned last evening. President Wilson added: "It is only by victory that peace can be achieved and the world's affairs settled upon the basis of enduring justice and right."

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

LEGISLATION TO REMOVE PRISONERS FROM LOCAL INFLUENCES.

LONDON, June 15th.

A Proclamation in the *Dublin Gazette* applies sections 3 and 4 of the Criminal Law Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1897, to the following counties:—Clare, Cork, Galway, Kerry, Kings, Limerick, Longford, Mayo, Queens, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Tyrone, West Meath, and the County Boroughs of Cork and Limerick. Sections 3 and 4 provide for change of venue and trial by special juries.

CZECH-SLOVAK CORPS TO FIGHT FOR ITALY.

LONDON, June 15th.

The King of Italy reviewed the Czech-Slovak Corps which is now in readiness to fight for Italy.

NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS.

PARIS, June 15th.

General Guillaumat, commander of the Army in the Orient, has been appointed Military Governor of Paris, vice General Dubail, who is appointed grand-chancellor of the Legion de l'Honneur.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

RUSSO-UKRAINIAN TREATY SIGNED.

AMSTERDAM, June 15th.

A message from Kiev states the provisional Russo-Ukrainian Treaty has been signed. It provides for the cessation of hostilities, the return home of the respective nationalities, the exchange of war-prisoners, and prepares for the exchange of railway material and for new commercial relations.

IMMENSE MUNITIONS EXPLOSION AT KIEFF.

AMSTERDAM, June 14th.

The first details of an immense munitions explosion near Kiev on June 6th are given by the Correspondent of the *Lokalanvizer*, who says there were at first two tremendous crashes, followed by showers of glass and cries of terror. Subsequently there were twelve big explosions and innumerable smaller ones which lasted from ten in the morning till late in the afternoon. The entire business life of the city was suspended. Carriages were commandeered post haste to convey the wounded to hospital. The biggest explosion occurred at mid-day, when the city was shaken as though by an earthquake. People were blown off their feet and buildings whirled in the air. Swierietz Cathedral collapsed and the belfry of Toizki Cloister vanished in a black mass of smoke. Houses were blown over into the streets, which became impassable with a smouldering mass of debris. The conflagration spread and enveloped the whole neighbourhood. The explosions are ascribed to Bolshevik machinations.

OBITUARY.

PRINCIPAL DRUMMOND.

LONDON, June 14th.

The death is announced of Principal James Drummond, the great theologian.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE WAR POSITION.

"WE MUST FEEL THAT WE KNOW THE WHOLE TRUTH."

LONDON, June 14th.

Mr. Asquith, at a luncheon at the Aldwych Club, said that since the last week of March the enemy had seriously progressed along the greater part of the whole Western battlefield. The Allies, however, had shown no trace of panic or demoralisation, though the tide of invasion had not yet been stemmed. But once before we had seen an equally grave situation, and whatever might be the issue of this phase of the campaign it was not going, in the faintest degree, to weaken our allegiance to the great purposes for which we had been fighting. The faculties we most needed were courage and patience; but we must feel that we know the whole truth. We had reached a stage when there was far more to be gained than lost by laying before the people all the actualities, favourable or otherwise. (Cheers.) The old diplomatic machinery had had its day, and must take its place among the antiquities. The Empire had raised an Army, including labour units, of not less than seven millions, while Parliament in a few weeks would have voted war credits approaching £7,000,000,000. The British people throughout the length and breadth of the Empire were ready to face with a clear conscience, clear eyes, and cool nerves any and every conjunction of circumstances. He did not believe that the long strain of the war had hampered the people's steadiness of judgment; but we ought to be on our guard against the danger of losing a sense of proportion in the stress of the daily and hourly bulletins regarding doubtful battles and the yielding of ground.

Mr. Asquith continued:—We must take large views backwards and forwards, seeking to measure events by their real and lasting significance. Let us keep our eyes fixed and our hearts set on the dominating purposes to which we have deliberately consecrated the resources and energies of the Empire with an unwavering faith in the certainty that they will be achieved. (Cheers.)

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

AMPLE REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTRENCHMENT.

PARIS, June 14th.

The President of the Paris Municipal Council has issued a reassuring statement with reference to the defence of Paris. He states that ample workmen and implements have already been obtained for entrenchments.

A GERMAN VESSEL AT CALLAO.

LIMA, June 14th.

The Peruvian Government has placed an armed guard on a German merchant-ship at Callao.

CONDITIONS IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, June 14th.

A telegram from Corfu says that according to a statement by the Serbian Press Bureau, the desertions from the Bulgarian army number ten to fifteen daily. These come into the Serbian lines and present a bedraggled and starved appearance. They say that the Bulgarian army is badly fed, but that the Bulgarian civilians are in still a worse plight owing to the denuding of the country of its corn and cattle by the Germans.

BRITISH DYE INDUSTRY.

LONDON, June 14th.

After an address by Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, a meeting of the Dye Users of the United Kingdom, at Manchester, passed a resolution fully approving of the Government's policy to make the United Kingdom independent of German dyestuffs and also approving of the immediate amalgamation of the principal dye manufacturing companies.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION.

FEAR OF ALLIES' PRESSURE.

LONDON, June 14th.

It is evident, from a pamphlet issued by the University of Kiel and written by Professor Harms, that Germany is beginning to realise from the past the prospective effect of the Allies' economic pressure. The writer believes that the Germans have never fully realised the significance of Great Britain's entry into the war from the standpoint of the economic influence she is able to exert. He dwells on Great Britain's ability to munition herself and her Allies and to paralyse her enemies' military and economic power, and resistance through the destruction of their commercial relations throughout the world. Professor Harms describes these measures, including the development of Great Britain's domestic and productive resources, in order to be independent, and successfully to compete with the German supplies after the war. He admits that the effect is already powerfully felt and that it has seriously injured German economic life at home and abroad. He warns the people against the entirely unjustifiable optimism prevailing that all will readjust itself when the merchants recover freedom of action.

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early morning Extra yesterday.

Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDS AND PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, June 14th.
2.05 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out successful raids last night in the neighbourhoods of Neuville-Vitasse and Givenchy-La Bassée. Patrol encounters were to our advantage south-westward of Guynelle and north-westward of Merville.

A strong attack early to-day on our new post south-westward of Merris was completely repulsed.

There was active hostile artillery firing in the Villers-Bretonneux sector and in the Scarpe Valley.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 13th.
11.55 p.m.

Our squadrons on the French front destroyed 15 enemy aeroplanes. Some fell in flames and others broke in the air. One British machine is missing.

On the British front we destroyed five German machines and drove down two uncontrollable. Two British machines are missing.

We dropped 22 tons of bombs in the day-time on various targets, including a junction, also railways at Courtrai, Armentières and Chaulnes, a dump at Bapaume, and docks at Bruges.

Many heavy bombs were dropped on Metzablon railway station and sidings during two successful raids yesterday afternoon.

A squadron to-day attacked Treves station, and another squadron dropped a ton of bombs on factories and station at Dillingen.

Direct hits were observed on two furnaces at Dillingen.

Simultaneously factories and the station at Hagendangen were subjected to attack.

Enemy aircraft attacked our bombers. One German aeroplane was destroyed and two were driven down. One British machine is missing.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

LONDON, June 13th.
10.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A successful operation in the neighbourhood of Merris yielded 48 prisoners, six machine-guns and a trench-mortar.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

LONDON, June 14th.
1.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening states:—The only enemy move to-day was an unsuccessful attack at Courcelles.

The enemy seems to have accepted defeat along the rest of the front between Montdidier and the Oise.

The German advance during the past five days of the battle has been along and east of Metz Valley. They were not only stopped west of the valley, but in some cases were driven back beyond their original departure line. Their progress elsewhere is due to the topographical conditions favouring the enemy.

FRENCH RECAPTURE ENEMY GAINS.

LONDON, June 14th.
1.50 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday afternoon, stated:—Along the Metz counter-attack pushed back the enemy, whereby we recaptured the whole of the enemy's yesterday's gains.

This morning our infantry cleared out the last enemy remnants from Melcourt, on the south bank of the Metz.

Between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterêts forest the enemy, attacking on a front of four miles, crossed the Dommeville plateau, and obtained a footing on the west side of the ravine separating it from the Montigny and Monte Fontaine plateaux.

Although markedly inferior in numbers the French are resisting gallantly, and the enemy progress is slow and costly.

The enemy has so far engaged five divisions on this battlefield, of whom two were fresh. At present the attack is apparently only a large diversion with the object of drawing our reserves from the main battlefield west of the Oise, where since Tuesday the enemy had consistently the worst of the fighting. On June 11th the enemy sought by a general attack in great force to transform the terribly costly successes of the first two days' fighting into a decisive victory, but the intention was foiled by a French counter-attack which broke up his preparations, restoring to us an important series of positions.

THE BATTLE OF THE FORESTS.

Thus the enemy's whole front was thrown into a state of confusion on the third day, and on the following day he merely attempted local attacks, but without result. If to-day passes without fresh efforts we may conclude for the present that the enemy has had enough, and that the army which stopped the first rush in March can claim the honour of bringing the third onslaught to a standstill.

The object of the enemy in this battle was the possession of the forests barring the approaches to Paris on the north. This battle of the forests will be remembered as another victory for the French command and the indomitable French infantry.

AMERICAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 14th.
10.00 a.m.

An American communiqué issued yesterday, states:—We captured the last German position at Belleau-Wood yesterday afternoon, and 30 prisoners.

Heavy enemy attacks on Thursday on a one-and-a-half mile front on the line Belleau-Bouresches, preceded by an intense artillery fire, completely broke down, leaving our positions intact. The enemy's losses were severe.

Our airmen on the night of June 12th effectively bombed the stations at Dommary and Baronecourt, north-westward of Metz. All our machines returned.

POWERFUL GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK.

PARIS, June 14th.

A communiqué states:—The Germans powerfully counter-attacked between Courcelles and north of Méry, but were caught by our fire and compelled to retire to their starting-point, with heavy loss, and without approaching our positions.

The material captured in our attacks on June 11th included 10 guns, of which four were heavy guns, and numerous machine-guns.

The day was quiet between the Oise and the Aisne.

The enemy south of the Aisne continued his drive between the Aisne and the Forest Villers-Cotterêts, but was repulsed at most points.

FRENCH POSITIONS RESTORED.

The enemy gained a footing in the village, Laverne.

All his attempts to debouch from Courcelles and advance west of Vertehaillie Farm completely failed.

The enemy did not renew his attacks in the afternoon.

The Germans momentarily penetrated our lines north of Corcy, but were ejected, and we restored our positions entirely. There was lively artillery firing in the region of Courcy and in the direction of Champlait and La Pontelle.

There was quiet elsewhere.

OPERATIONS IN THE AIR.

Our bombing squadrons yesterday dropped 10 tons of projectiles in the battle-zone, and 25 tons at night on June 12th-13th on cantonments, convoys, marching troops and the enemy rear. They bombed also the villages Riquebourg, Ressons-sur-Matz, Orvillers Borel, and the regions of Roie and Nuignicourt.

Several fires were observed.

Sixteen enemy aeroplanes were felled or disabled.

ENEMY HELD ON WHOLE OF NEW FRONT.

LONDON, June 14th.
7.15 a.m.

The Germans yesterday continued to push westwards near Soissons, where they are trying to envelop Villers-Cotterêts forest and squeeze out the French who remain north of the Aisne. Their effort had little result. They were held on a whole new front between Montdidier and Noyon, while between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterêts forest they have only progressed about two miles in two days, though they succeeded in effecting a lodgement at three points north of the forest. Such lodgements, however, are of little value.

This battle, in which the fighting has reverted to the primitive stage, trenches are practically non-existent, the combatants using natural cover, creeping behind bushes and in cornfields, even camouflaging their helmets with grass leaves.

Such advance as the Germans have achieved has nowhere been uniform, and only effected at the heaviest loss. The latter, indeed, continues a vital factor in the strategic situation, together with the fact that the Americans' weight is beginning to tell.

Correspondents dwell upon the difficulties of the enemy in reinforcing his frontlines and filling up gaps in divisions with men partially recovered from wounds, with poor troops withdrawn from Russia, and miners and workmen hurriedly mobilised. But a serious feature is the fact that the Bavarian Crown Prince still retains the bulk of the reserves intact, which he can use wherever he likes, either in Flanders or east of Rheims. There are thus still incalculable hazards in the battle, in which the Germans are fighting against time. The Allies are suffering from a lack of manœuvring room.

French experts, who loudly praise Generalissimo Foch's handling of troops, point out that he is, though in a much lesser degree, now enjoying an advantage previously possessed by the Germans, namely, the ability to quickly move troops to different points, as the French in the present battle occupy the interior of a semi-circle.

ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED.

LONDON, June 13th.

French experts point out that the French left wing threatens the enemy communications in the centre more immediately than the German left wing threatens Compiègne, while the Germans lost thirty divisions in obtaining a maximum advance of eight kilometres. The experts admit that there will probably be more hours of anxiety. They point out that the driving in of the enemy's centre has always been a favourite tactic of General von Hindenburg, hence the region of the Aisne must be carefully watched.

FRENCH CONSOLIDATING POSITIONS.

PARIS, June 13th.

A communiqué states:—The enemy did not renew the attack between Montdidier and the region of Antheuil, and we consolidated our positions. On our right, a counter-attack enabled us to throw back the enemy. On the right bank of the Marne, we recaptured the heights of Croix-Ricard and Melicourt. We took a hundred prisoners and some machine-guns.

Fighting continued violently between the Aisne and the forest of Villers-Cotterêts. The Germans progressed as far as the ravine east of Laverne, and after a desperate struggle gained a footing in Courcelles and St. Pierre Aigle. The enemy violently attacked the front of Bouresches and Belleau Wood.

American troops shattered the attack, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, and entirely maintained their gains.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 13th.
10.55 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—Strong French counter-attacks south-westward of Noyon broke down, with very heavy losses.

Over 60 armoured cars are lying on the battlefield.

Our prisoners are now 15,000.

We have captured 150 guns. The enemy captured some of our guns.

We attacked southward of the Aisne, drove back the enemy beyond Outry and Dommarcy, and cleared out the enemy from the region of Savieres, capturing 1,500 prisoners.

ALLIED ARMIES' DECISIVE REVENGE.

PARIS, June 13th.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the arrival of the first American troops in France, President Poincaré telegraphed President Wilson as follows: "The Allies are at present passing through the hardest hours of the war, but the rapid formation of the new American units and the incessant increase in maritime transport is unfailingly conducting us towards the day when the equilibrium will be re-established and the balance will swing in our favour. The Allied armies will take a decisive revenge on the enemy and by a common victory lay the foundation of peace corresponding with your solemnly laid down principles."

The Balkans.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

FRENCH SUCCESSES IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, June 14th.

A French Eastern communiqué states: Operations on Mounts Kamia and Lenia have been successful.

We advanced on the summit of Coratop to the source of the Skumbi, also on Mount Kukri, and penetrated into Linapente.

On the left we held Gopev.

Our advance is 15 kilometres deep on a front of eight kilometres.

We captured 11 villages, considerable booty, and over 300 prisoners.

Naval Activities.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

SUBMARINISM GREATLY LESSENED.

PARIS, June 14th.

A semi-official report states that submarine has lessened greatly in the western and central English Channel since the blockading of Zebrugge and Ostend. The number of submarines operating has also appreciably diminished owing to the severe losses during recent months.

BOARDING STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, June 13th.

The Admiralty announces that an armed boarding-steamer was torpedoed and sunk on June 5th.

Seven persons, including four of the mercantile crew, are missing.

GERMAN TORPEDO SINKS DUTCH LUGGER.

YMWIDE, June 13th.

The Dutch lugger *Helena* was torpedoed and sunk without warning by a German submarine.

Three men were killed in a boat by shell splinters after they had left the lugger.

General.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

UNUSUAL TRAFFIC FROM PARIS.

PARIS, June 14th.

Le Temps says the spectacle of carriages and omnibuses crowding to the stations full of luggage must not be regarded as indicating a general exodus in consequence of the German offensive, though undoubtedly many people are taking to their usual holiday resorts, valuations, heirlooms, title-deeds, etc. Such precautions are quite natural in the present circumstances.

BRITISH TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

FAR-REACHING RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, June 14th.

Further important reports by the Board of Trade Departmental Committees cover innumerable aspects with regard to safeguarding British trade after the war. Far-reaching recommendations are those in connection with the iron and steel trades. It is suggested that iron and steel manufacturers form national export selling and marketing organisations; that anti-dumping legislation on the Canadian plan be introduced; that the economic policy of Great Britain and the Dominions be co-ordinated; and that Customs duties be imposed on all imported iron and steel and the manufactures thereof.

Other recommendations are that foreign traders should only be allowed in Great Britain under licence, and that bunkering facilities should be withheld within the Empire from shipping lines giving unfair freight preferences against British goods.

It is further recommended that no Empire mining concessions be granted to Alien individuals or to companies without Government sanction.

POSITION OF THE TEXTILE TRADES.

An exhaustive report by the Departmental Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir John Henry Birkenhead, K.C.M.G., has been issued, dealing with the post-war position of the textile trades, in which it is recommended that, in view of the serious shortage of wool, the Government should convene an early conference of the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa in order to formulate a scheme for the effective control of the distribution of wool grown within their territories. Special efforts should be made to secure an extended growth of cotton within the Empire, also flax, and the extension of the system of commercial attaches to all the Embassies abroad.

It is also recommended that for at least a year after the war the import and export of textiles, including raw textile materials, between the Empire and enemy States should be prohibited except under licence, a special duty on imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary for a period after the war, anti-dumping legislation upon the lines adopted by the United States, and preferential trade within the Empire.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET. SECOND SITTING.

LONDON, June 13th.

The second sitting of the Imperial War Cabinet was held to-day.

A feature of this year's Conference is that the Dominions' Ministers have been furnished with rooms in the offices of the War Cabinet, Whitehall Gardens. A preliminary supper will be given there by the Dominions' representatives on the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, on June 21st, by the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

SECOND CABINET MAY BE ADOPTED.

LONDON, June 14th.

The *Daily Telegraph* states there is reason to believe that, with the view of relieving the War Cabinet of the overwhelming pressure of work, it has been decided to establish a second, or domestic, Cabinet to deal with purely home affairs.

Sir George Cave may be appointed Minister to co-ordinate the action of the two Cabinets, both of which he will be a member.

The War Cabinet will thus become a real Imperial Cabinet, forming the nucleus of any scheme of federation that may be eventually adopted.

INDIA'S SHARE IN EMPIRE'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, June 13th.

The Marajah Patiala, who is representing the Princes of India at the Imperial War Cabinet, interviewed by Reuter, said, speaking on behalf of the ruling Princes, what India had done was only a foretaste of what she will do in defence of the common Empire. India to-day was more sure than ever of the greatest justice and humanity of the Allied cause, and was proud to take her full share in the great work of removing from the world its greatest menace. German propaganda had been active in India, but India would have none of it. There was no country in the Empire where British rule was more valued and loved than in India, and it was absolutely essential for India's welfare. Recruiting had been very satisfactory, and it would still be more satisfactory, and all requirements would be fully met. Regarding any menace towards India, owing to the Russian *abdicate*, "India will be quite ready to do everything necessary to prevent the introduction of German influence, political or commercial, and maintain the integrity of our borders. We can also rely concerning this on the promise of His Majesty the Amir, who has already afforded such convincing proofs of loyalty to his word."

JEWS URGED TO JOIN ALLIES.

ATHENS, June 14th.

The Jewish newspapers at Salonika publish a *communiqué* from the Grand Rabbi urging the Jews in Greece to go to the front and fight for the Allies.

SHANGHAI TANK WEEK.

SHANGHAI, June 14th.

During the British Tank Week at Shanghai Britons subscribed \$429,805, equivalent to nearly £71 per capita; the Allies \$14,500; and Neutrals, \$5,200.

During a subsequent Chinese Tank Week the Chinese subscribed \$219,100, which is a most gratifying testimonial to the Chinese good feeling towards Great Britain.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN JAPAN.

LONDON, June 14th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on June 7th, stated:—A Council of Field-Marshal was held to-day. It was attended by Prince Fushimi, Prince Yamagata, Count Oku, Count Terauchi, and Count Kawamura, also the Minister of War and Chief of Staff.

It is understood that a Conference of Field-Marshal and Admirals of the Fleet will meet on June 10th.

The *Asahi* says:—To-day's Conference considered the adoption of the Corps system similar to the Germans', the abolition of the brigade system, and the increase of the army to 25 Corps, consisting of two divisions each of three regiments. Alterations are also contemplated in the Navy.

FRENCH NATIONAL DEFENCE BONDS.

PARIS, June 14th.

In the Senate, during the Budget Debate, the Minister of Finance stated that the month of May, 1917, had hitherto held the record for sales of National Defence Bonds, namely, Frs. 1,231,000,000. This was exceeded last May, when the total was Frs. 1,538,000,000. Paris alone subscribed Frs. 926,000,000 compared with Frs. 805,000,000 in May last year.

These figures are the most eloquent view of the trials of France which Paris is at present enduring.

ITALY'S CREDIT.

ROME, June 14th.

In the Chamber, the Finance Minister declared that Italy's internal credit was better than before October, 1918.

THE SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR DISPUTES.

WHITLEY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, June 14th.

The Whitley Committee has presented a further report in which it disapproves of any system of compulsory arbitration of labour disputes, and also disapproves of any scheme of conciliation which will compulsorily suspend strikes and lock-outs.

The report recommends a standing Arbitration Council, to which disputes could be voluntarily referred.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 14th.

The silver market is steady.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

NEW INDUSTRIES FOR RETURNED AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS.

MELBOURNE, June 13th.

The Federal Repatriation Department's expert committees are inquiring into the question of starting new industries for returned soldiers, including the construction of cement houses and the manufacture of telephone instruments.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The Acting Premier, Mr. Watt, has informed the State Minister of Agriculture that the Commonwealth will be unable to undertake to guarantee the 1919-1920 wheat crop, but guarantees 4/4 per bushel on the 1918-1919 crop.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT PURCHASES WOOL.

LONDON, June 13th.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the Imperial Government has purchased the whole of Australia's wool clip for the period of the war and a year after. The first two clips will involve a sum of £100,000,000. This is the largest wool transaction in the history of the world, and ensures the financial stability of Australia.

FRANCE AND THE BRITISH COLONIES.

PARIS, June 13th.

Commenting on the War Cabinet meeting, *l'Esprit* says:—"Everyone in France appreciates the heroism and devotion with which the British Colonies, including Africa, Canada and Australia, have contributed in every shape and form their material and moral assistance to the Mother Country in the Allied struggle against the Germanic power. The French people, accordingly, will unanimously approve such new measures as may be adopted with a view to giving further force to the importance of this assistance."

HOLLAND'S FOOD SHORTAGE.

UNITED STATES MEASURES DELAYED.

WASHINGTON, June 4th.

The Dutch steamers *Stella* and *Jawa*, which some time ago were authorised to load cereals for Holland, have completed their cargoes and are ready to sail, but the owners, for some reason, have instructed them not to sail. This action unfortunately delays the American Government's measures for the relief of Holland's immediate urgent food shortage, owing to which the American Government undertook to assemble bread and cereals at convenient ports of embarkation so that the shipments could be made without delay.

Besides the cargoes of the *Stella* and *Jawa*, 15,000 tons more have been awaiting transport to Holland at American ports for ten days and as much more has since been arranged to be ready whenever steamers arrive to load it.

The War Trade Board to-day authorised the Dutch steamer *Ceylon*, under contract to return from the Dutch Indies to the United States, to make a trip from Java to Saigon and return with a cargo of rice to Java before fulfilling her engagement. This concession is made at the request of the Netherlands' Charge d'Affaires de Beaufort, owing to the shortage of foodstuffs in Java.

The War Trade Board has also considered the interest of another Dutch Colony and has agreed to facilitate the shipment of a cargo of flour from the Argentine to Dutch Guiana. This is in addition to shipments of flour which have already been authorised from the United States to Dutch Guiana and Curacao.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY. SITUATION REASSURING.

LONDON, June 14th.

On the eve of the completion of Lord Rhonda's first year as Food Controller, Mr. J. N. Clynes, the Assistant Food Controller, in a statement made to Press representatives at the House of Commons, said that although in the future a shortage of certain articles which must be transported long distances might occur, the country would never again have to undergo a period of trial and suffering, like that of last autumn and winter. In none of the belligerent countries were the civil populations so composed and assured as regards the food situation as in Great Britain. We had done very much better in half a year than Germany, with all her boasted organizing ability, had done in two years.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIA ACCEPTS GERMAN PROMISE.

LONDON, June 13th.

A wire Russian official message says that, in compliance with Germany's demands, all Russian warships at Novo Rossisk have been ordered to be transferred to Sebastopol, Germany promising not to use them before a general peace and then to return them to Russia. This was a fundamental condition for the cessation of hostile action on the Ukrainian front and also for all further Russo-German negotiations and agreements.

PRUSSIAN ELECTORAL REFORM.

LONDON, June 13th.

Yesterday's suffrage vote in the Prussian Diet signifies the triumph of Conservatism and the death-blow to the proposed democratisation of the Prussian Parliament. The Socialist Deputies decided the Government's talk of dissolution, saying that the Government was merely Hindenburg's puppet.

CRITICISM OF GERMAN WAR OFFICE.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS INTOLERABLE.

AMSTERDAM, June 13th.

In the Reichstag much criticism was levelled at the War Office. The practice was denounced of affording subscribers to the War Loan favoured treatment with regard to military leave.

War correspondents' reports were ridiculed, and it was asserted that the soldiers at the front have written that correspondents' nonsense is intended for home consumption and is becoming intolerable.

EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

LONDON, June 13th.

In the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Evelyn Cecil

OUR LONDON LETTER. THE NEED FOR MEN FOR THE ARMY.

NEWSPAPERS IN WAR TIME AND
PAPER SHORTAGE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, April 15th.

The Government being wise in their day and generation were quite right in forcing the Man-Power Bill through Parliament without an hour's delay while the country is still under the strain and stress of the terrific combat in Flanders. Men of 40 are to be called to the Colours, and in certain cases men of 55, but the clergy are excepted as a class apart—a great mistake, as some believe, in the interests of the Church. Things have not been going well in the West for our arms, and the House of Commons like the rest of the country are inclined to show dissatisfaction with the Government because of the course of events during the past month. In the ordinary way Parliament would never agree to giving the powers that will be vested in the Minister of National Service to one man. Under the Bill as originally drafted the Government desired to withdraw certificates of exemption, the existing Tribunals were to be scrapped and in their place other Tribunals were to be set up, while the right of appeal was to be restricted to the Minister of National Service—obviously a very one-sided arrangement.

UNACCEPTABLE PROPOSALS.

The House of Commons kicked against these proposals, and the Government were obliged to yield. The result is that men of over the old military age of 40 will still be liable for service, but they will be accorded the same rights and advantages as regards appeal from the decisions of the Tribunals as were enjoyed by their sons and nephews until the present crisis arose. We are now "all in" as regards the war, and no man's business counts for anything because of the danger to the State. At the same time even in this emergency the age-long tradition of individual liberty and equal justice is insisted on, so that the middle-aged man though obliged to serve in the Army will know that he is not called upon arbitrarily, and that he has the chance of putting his case for exemption forward.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSALS.

The sudden demand for men up to 50 years of age is a naturally disturbing to business and social life throughout the country. At 50 the majority of men have contracted ties and responsibilities that are more or less absolutely binding. Apart from that they are of small use for the rough and tumble of active soldiering which calls for endurance against hardship and privation. They will therefore be employed mainly in such a way that they will replace younger men for the time being. According to an official estimate, only some 7 per cent. of the over 40 recruits are likely to be fit for the Army abroad. The remainder will take their place in the home defence units, such as the Garrison Artillery and the Engineers, or they will work on munitions, or in Government offices, or they will be obliged to enrol in the Volunteers.

CLOSING DOWN BUSINESSES.

The Man-Power proposals must have the effect of closing down a vast number of one-man businesses all over the country and the interference with the running of larger concerns through principals and managers being taken. There is also the other side of the picture where the new drain on our manhood means the breaking up of homes with the attendant hardship and heart-break that this involves. But it is a position which we have to face since the whole force of the German military might, freed by the defection of Russia, is thrown against the British Armies in the West. It is strangely moving, and at the same time magnificent, to note the spirit of the country. It is one of unwavering resolution and of noble sacrifice that will fight on to the death.

Naked reality and menace, near as fire to scorching flesh, shall not affright. The spirit that sees with danger-sharpened sight. What must survive, or die for; not the mere Name, but the thing, now doubly, trebly dear.

Freedom. Now man's loss is private; we share all. Oh, each of us a soldier stands to-day. Put to the proof and summoned to the call. One with one faith, one peril! Hearts, be high. Most when the hour is darkest! Come what may. The soul in us is found, and shall not die.

THE PAPER FAMINE.

The newspapers are feeling the strain of paper shortage since the new restrictions came into force a month ago. Some of them, like the *Daily Mail*, are now reduced in size to four small pages; and when space has been found for a few special articles and a summary of the war news there is precious little left for the ordinary news of the day. The generous size of the *Hongkong Daily Press* is enough to make many a British editor feel green with envy. Even papers like the *Daily Telegraph*, which came out in pre-war days in all the glory of 20 or 24 pages per diem, now appear with six or eight pages. And, of course, as mentioned in a previous letter when reference was made to this subject, the price is double or treble what it used to be. But the public are reasonable, for they understand the position, and they take what

(Continued at foot of next column.)

KHAKI RELIGION. WHAT IT IS.

Four "rookies" newly enlisted, we were lined up outside the plain brick barrack room. I advanced in my turn.

"Religion!" A brisk old sergeant shot the query at me from inside the office window.

"Protestant," I mumbled uncertainly. "C. of E.," he promptly dotted down with other particulars, and handing me the address of our "civvy" billet, dismissed me.

I was vexed that I had not stated more exactly my classification, because my family were traditionally Nonconformist. However, I had read that in the Army Church of England men (C. of E.) are best off. So I said nothing during this early introduction to routine.

"Church of England, stand fast! Wesleyans, fall out on the left!" It was Sunday at the training depot, and the sergeant in command was forming parties to march to church or chapel. I hesitated.

"What are you?" "Congregational." "You go with the Wesleyans. You next man—a Baptist! You do the same. What are you lot?"

"Presbyterians," replied one of a file of Scotsmen who were fading rearward. As there was no church handy approximating to this denomination, this move was checkmate.

"All right. You five dismiss." The following Sunday the Scottish sect had trebled its adherents. So they were put on fatigues for the afternoon, which had the effect of shrinking next Sabbath's Presbyterians to two.

You think this is cynical! It conveys correctly the average Army attitude. Listen.

Every night that we four recruits "kipped" together, our jolliest member, kneeling at the bedside, would ask for quiet, quickly conceded, while he prayed.

You will say, "Typical of the genuine piety often hidden under a jester's mask." Not so. I have met no other soldier who did it. And only one soldier, in my hearing, has discussed religion thoroughly. He was Irish, a splendid fellow, and I took him for a Catholic, which he was not.

Is the Army, then, irreligious? Listen again.

In the vacant recreation hut of a village behind the lines an Anzac started playing the piano by candlelight. "Ozies," Imperials, West Indians, began to drop in at the hut door. He was playing mainly the Kentucky, Tennessee, Dixie, and Swanee River ditties, and such-like melodies of home. Men kept creeping in stealthily like associates of some secret union, and soon the room was full. The men sang to the piano's leading with deep passion.

I was profoundly moved. I knew that in a hundred such rooms along the front khaki exiles were chanting songs made sacred because they dealt with home and homelands overseas. "This is the soldier's religion," I thought. "Home!" They talk, dream, think every hour about it; they are genuinely themselves on this topic alone. They worship it.

Khaki has conventions of its own. The code fits the environment. It is: Be free with your coin and chattels. Turn a blind eye to a pal's shortcomings. The tall talker, the "windy" one, the man who sees double of a night, are freely forgiven. Moral transgressions are overlooked. But to be mean, to fawn on superiors for favours, to abuse the power of one's rank are unpardonable sins.

What can be more truly religious than the real Christian comradeship existing between man and man under the stress and hardship of the line? Here the human virtues flourish like buds in March. And Life has never revealed herself nobler than in men going into action to-day. Gaining nothing, scarcely even recognition, these obscure heroes step toward the abyss of the unknown which is death, not overawed, even cheerful, and with the mildness and modesty of children.—O. H. D. in the *Daily Mail*.

the much-harrassed journalist is able to give them, knowing that it is the best that is possible in the circumstances of the time.

WHAT NEXT?

The real cause for anxiety, however, is that if the war lasts into next year many newspapers may have to close down altogether. Last year the supplies for Press purposes were limited to three-fourths of what they were before the war, but this quantity has now been limited to one-half of last year's allowance. This is rationing with a vengeance. It fully explains the reduction of size, for if circulation is to be maintained less paper must be consumed. The alternative is to make the price still higher, and thereby deliberately force down circulation—though where this plan has been adopted it has not had the desired result, as people cannot get on without the war news in their favourite paper, and are prepared to pay whatever is asked for the printed page fresh from the press. What makes the average newspaper proprietor inclined to sadness is that in certain directions there is very little evidence of economy. Government Departments alone use 2,000 tons of paper per week, a vast proportion of which is devoted to official publications that nobody has either the time or the inclination to read. On the subject of price one fact may be mentioned by way of illustration. Common paper such as is used for commercial purposes that formerly cost £7 per ton is now £85 per ton. How is that for war prices?—H.B.

CIVILIAN HEROES HONOURED CEREMONY IN GREEN PARK.

Mons. and Zeebrugge, and the whole tale of deeds "under and sometimes in an alien sky" (to quote the happy phrase of the Marquis de Creve) are not the whole story. You may have ridden on a 'bus-top on Saturday (says the *Daily Telegraph* of April 20th) with a quiet man wearing no uniform at all, or a girl who looked as though the most exciting thing in her life might have been food hunting in the days of the queue. Had you completed the journey with them you would have gone to the Green Park to discover each had in utter selflessness risked his or her life in great danger that came suddenly, and made hero and heroine of them before they knew. For the King on Saturday, through Lord Crewe, his representative, pinned on the breast of the man and the woman the Medal of the Order of the British Empire, and the light fell a little on the unseen waters of civilian heroism, showing them pure gold. The sun shone pleasantly on the Green Park for the ceremony, and the bandstand's lightgreen canopy sheltered a pleasing pageantry. It had a khaki facing but essentially the thing was civic and civilian. Lord Crewe was there as Lord-Lieutenant of the County of London, and who more essentially civic than the Lord Mayor and the chairman of the London County Council? Behind were the Mayors of the seventeen London boroughs, out of which had come this band of unprofessional heroes, and the Mayor of Westminster (in which city the ceremony took place), blue-gowned amid his red-robed brethren; the prelate of the new Order, the Bishop of London; its secretary, Sir Edward Troup; and Sir F. Kenyon, Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod, which came in with the new decoration, lent to the occasion a little of the pomp of Court; and Sir Edward Henry came to see the brave men of his force receive the King's Police Medal. One on the list who could not come died in hospital from an accident a few hours before the ceremony began.

Heroes and heroines sat together companionably and unassumingly on the green chairs that most of us have sat on; but we had not the right to remain seated when the band played "See, the conquering hero." Lord Crewe's speech was in tune with the occasion; it said the right thing in the right way. The King, he said, made it a rule to confer in person the insignia of honours won in the field only. These were numbered now by thousands, and though no one could assert that the individual acts by which they were won proved a finer courage or a quicker resource than those which were earned on the high seas, on the field of battle, or under, and sometimes in an alien sky, often after prolonged endurance and hardship, away from home and hearth, and the grasp of kindred hands, and nobody grudged these sailor and soldier heroes that special mark of distinction. Indeed, in the present hours of crisis, as we heard from day to day the details of the stern struggle against terrific odds waged by Sir Douglas Haig and his indomitable army, when we read of such an episode as the attack on St. George's Day on the occupied Belgian ports, a thing carried out in the very spirit of Rodney and Nelson, we were tempted to forget everything but the great fellowship of the British Empire and the Allies; fighting and dying abroad for the freedom of the world.

COURTESY FOR THE WOMEN.

But that, the speaker went on—big references being generously cheered by the civilians around—was not all, and never had been all, and he pointed out how recognition for the last fifty years had been given to civilian heroism through the Albert and the Edward Medals, and now by the medal of the new Order. The war had brought two new sorts of risk, the bombing raids on London, futile in military results, but destructive of many innocent lives, which men and women in responsible positions, in telephone exchanges, in schools and factories, had confronted with calm courage and devotion for which no praise could be too high, and the multiplication of dangers in the manufacture and handling of high-explosives which held equal opportunities of disaster as of quiet heroism. And there were other examples of courage and devotion on land not to be forgotten which were to be honoured that afternoon and upon small craft upon the sea. In all the cases of all the men and women whose names were on his list there was one attribute that was common. In a moment of danger they were able to think not of themselves but of others. "Self-forgetfulness," said Lord Crewe, "is the parent of all the grander virtues. And thus it comes about that this company is gathered to pay its tribute to those whom the King delights to honour by the grant of these medals because they get duty first and thought of themselves last." And in this mood we watched the passing of the heroines and heroes. Had we been impartial we should have cheered them all equally, because they had all stood up without flinching in the face of violent death or that the gate swiftly on panic or disaster. But being on English soil, and sentimental, we gave our warmest cheer to the women, to the Mons man who, with unconquerable spirit, worked "long hours in a hostel in spite of severe physical disabilities, brought about by hardships incurred in the retreat," to the man who rescued a driver who was "underneath a railway engine which had begun to move," and to the constable who, with bombs dropping all round, "stopped altogether six of the unattended horses from bolting in all directions," and besides these gallant actions, "assisted injured persons, warned others, and helped to convey yet others to the hospital"—he seemed already to have as many medals as he had stopped horses on that June night. Lord Crewe had a pleasant word and a ready smile for each one of them, and after it was all over the medals held family receptions on the greenward. There were dainty daughters, hero sons embarrassed in that

EMPIRE WATERWAY. SOME OF GERMANY'S GREAT SCHEMES.

C. J. Aubertin writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

Everybody knows by this time that the Germans have reached Odessa. Few have noticed—or in these days of small papers have had a chance of noticing—that, according to several German newspapers, the coming commercial agreement with Russia will contain a plan for the construction of a great canal from the Baltic to the Black Sea. A very pretty scheme, it will be said, which will develop in about twenty years. Quite so, but taken in conjunction with what we already know of Germany's belief in waterways for political purposes, it is a fact of great significance. It means that, even if Germany does not hope to remain physically in Russia, she hopes to remain there economically. Just as "Mittel-Europa" is to be secured by the Main-Danube Canal to Ostroeuropa, it may coin a word—is to be secured by the new project.

Perhaps this sounds fanciful to those who know only the toy waterways of this country with their 35 ton barges. The reply to this is that Germany has for the last forty years spent millions on her own inland waterways, with the result—to name only a few instances—that the water-borne traffic of Ruhrort increased 87 per cent. in eleven years; that of Mannheim 155 per cent. in ten years; of Frankfurt 153 per cent. in ten years, and of the River Main 102 per cent. in fifteen years. And this traffic was not fished from the railways, as the railways in England have fished the canal traffic, for during these years the railway traffic of Germany increased by 57 per cent. The canals in Eastern Germany are standardised for boats of 400 tons, those in Western Germany for boats of 600, and the former before the war were being brought up to the 600 standard, which is about eighteen times that of England.

MITTEL-EUROPA.

Improved waterways having brought such prosperity to internal Germany (I speak, of course, of prosperity before the war, though doubtless her water system has played a noble part in the actual conduct of the war), she is prepared to push the policy further, in agreement, naturally, with Austria. What the aspects to accomplish in Middle Europa cannot be better summed up than a statement made just a year ago by the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Switzerland, who declared that the Danube and the Rhine, if united by canals, would create an organic and united Central Europe. And he added that the commerce of Germany, which might be rendered precarious by the result of the present war, possibly prolonged by an economic war, would be replaced up to a certain point by the navigation and river commerce of Mittel-Europa with the Near East.

The credit for the Main-Danube Canal has already been passed, which is not the same thing, it is true, as the actual provision of the money. Nevertheless, the plans have been long prepared, and over the year ago the King of Belgium, who said the work would be begun by the labour of war prisoners. Perhaps that has already been done. The canal is to be 440 miles in length, and to cost £23,000,000. It is to be electrically worked by means of a great power station on the Upper Danube, and it is to accommodate boats of 1,200 tons. "Perhaps the phrase 'Main-Danube' does not convey much to English ears. It means, however, that in eight years, if the Germans are not too optimistic, there will be a waterway for boats of 1,200 tons from the North Sea to the Black Sea. A scheme is also on foot for the junction of the Danube and the Elbe. Hamburg is crying out for it on the ground that she is the true German port which has suffered so much during the war, and that the Rhine traffic benefits only Antwerp and Holland. Vienna has prepared plans for a great inland harbour where a canal from the Oder is to join the Danube. The harbour, it has been officially stated in the *Neues Wiener Journal*, is "destined for the transport of German coal towards the East, where a vast market awaits it in place of British coal."

AS GERMANY SEES IT.

With this vast network of waterways in our mind, let us glance for a moment at Eastern Europe according to the German idea of the map. A landlocked Serbia and a practically landlocked Bulgaria, Roumania (having lost the Dobruja) in almost the same helpless condition—all these countries, and, of course, Austria and Hungary as well, are by means of the Main-Danube connection to become the markets for the trade of the Rhineland. And now, by means of the new Baltic-Black Sea project, Lithuania, Bessarabia, Southern Russia (already with waterway connection to the huge basin of the Volga) are to be exploited in the same way. It is a grandiose scheme, but by no means unrealistic, for all great waterways ultimately pay for themselves many times over. The trouble is to find the money for their construction.

And lest, once again, the scheme should appear too big for realisation, let me indicate by one example, out of a possible hundred, what inland water traffic in Germany really means. In England we do not often hear of the port of Ruhrort Duisburg. Its annual total of tonnage is swelled by no great ocean liners making many voyages in the year. Almost the whole of its trade is carried on in barges of 600 tons. It has (or had before the war) twenty-two miles of wharves fitted with every conceivable appliance for the handling of goods, and its traffic was equal to that of the port of Cardiff.

In view of these facts Germany's schemes assume a new aspect. Trade is mightier than the sword. Her military domination over Russia, Serbia, and the rest of them may not continue, but when these great waterways are built she will at all events rule them economically.

public hour, and absent-minded fathers who were discovered then to have left behind them the case they should have borne away. But the medals on their breasts shone golden in the golden sun. "Every one of the names on my list," said Lord Crewe, "the fifty-four medals of the British Empire, and the eight King's Police Medals, is a London name. London may be proud of her children."

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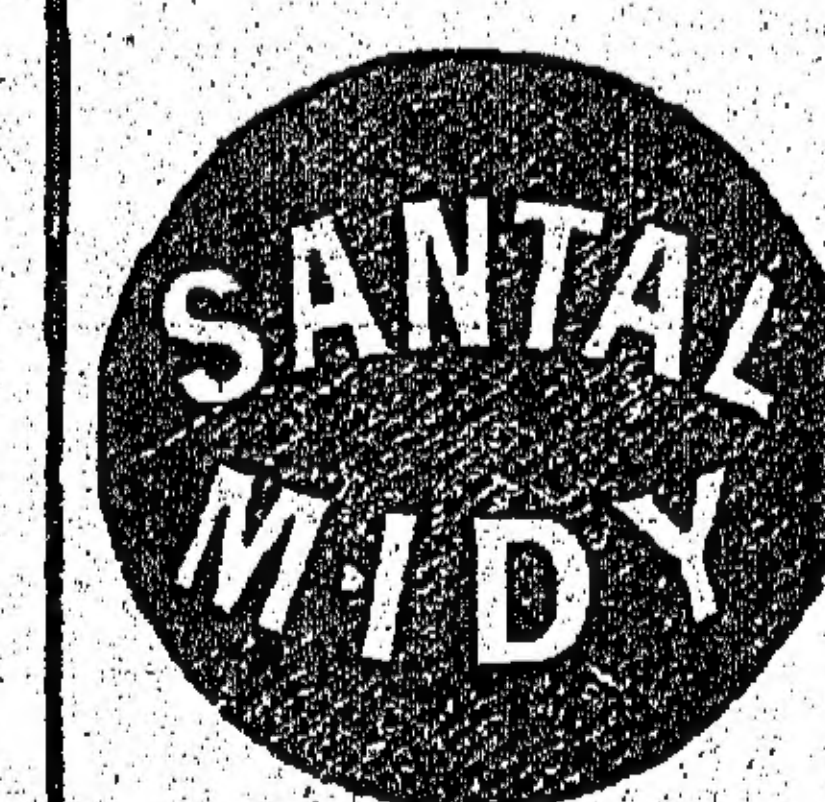
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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Wed, 19th June, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Fri, 21st June, 6 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri, 28th June, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Sat, 29th June, Noon.

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"KAWI" ...	8,000	17th June.
"VONDEL" ...	10,000	30th June.
"HINDJANI" ...	8,000	12th July.
"GROEN" ...	10,000	26th July.
"ORANJE" ...	8,000	9th Aug.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 16th

Barometer	29.74	29.76	29.78
Temperature	76	76	79
Humidity	95	97	84
Wind Direction	South	SSE	East
Force	1	2	0
Weather	dr	dr	1.17
Rain	2.93		

Highest open-air Temperature on 16th 79

Lowest open-air Temperature on 16th 73

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 17th to 23rd June, 1918.

Days of Week	Day of Month	H'kong Mean Time	Height	H'kong Mean Time	Height
Mon.	17	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
Tues.	18	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
Wed.	19	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
Thurs.	20	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
Fri.	21	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
Satur.	22	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
Sun.	23	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.

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FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

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MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "HWAH KUEI" ... On 18th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SUIYANG" ... On 20th June, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "KAIFONG" ... On 22nd June, 3 P.M.

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"HAI TAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | FRIDAY, 21st June, at 1 P.M.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU 12,500 tons SAT. 22nd June 11 A.M. MISHIMA MARU 12,000 tons SAT. 22nd June 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,500 tons SAT. 20th July 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
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Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KASHIMA MARU ... THURS. 20th June, at 11 A.M.

† KATORI MARU ... FRI. 18th July, at 11 A.M.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU ...	22,000	MON., 24th June
SHINYO MARU ...	22,000	TUES., 18th July
KOREA MARU ...	20,000	TUES., 18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU ...	20,000	TUES., 27th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU ...	17,300	July 12th.
ANYO MARU ...	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU ...	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

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SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

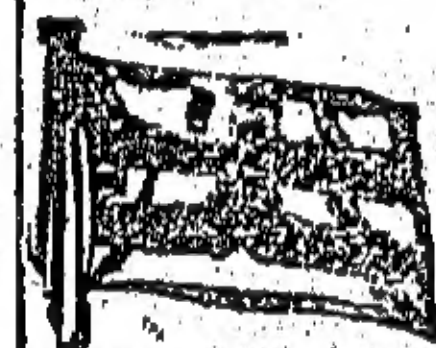
Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

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For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

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O. S. K.

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MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Peking Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"CANADA MARU" ... WED'DAY, 26th June, at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU" ... WED'DAY, 17th July, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months a steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamer will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf

Telephone No. 75 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY 23rd June at Noon

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 20th June, at 8 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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